

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV. NO. 107-

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1926

ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

	Daily Edition	Local	Mofussil
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30	
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs. 15	
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8	
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8	

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

Local: Mofussil. Foreign:
Yearly Rs. 3/8 Rs. 4 Rs. 7
PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year,
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memont Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:-
Vegetarian Federal Union, E. C. 10, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a kind of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Vri), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Vanilla Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) for Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.
All orders executed under constant supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
[The generous public are requested to give us a trial.]

32 Pillars of Strength
to prop up your
decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.
They are the world-renowned
Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)
Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.
P. and O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1226			
8 May	RAJPUTANA	MAEDONIA	10,109
18 "	RAZMAK		11,080
22 "	RAWALPINDI		10,019
29 "	DELTA	MOOLTAN	20,847
5 June	CHINA		7,033
12 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
19 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
26 "	RAZMAK	MALWA	10,941
3 July	MOOREA		10,913
10 "	RAZMAK	MANTUA	10,902
17 "	RAJPUTANA		10,908
24 "	RAZMAK	NALDERA	10,903
31 "	RAWALPINDI		10,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK	BANPORA	10,685
14 "	CHINA		7,033
21 "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDAR	10,927
28 "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430

* Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 6th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:-

To London and back by Sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles	
Including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons
1226		
15th May	DURENDA	7,241
1st July	MANORA	7,888
22nd July	MERKARA	7,885
12th Aug.	MANELA	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA	8,441

* Cargo vessel only will not convey passengers.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1226		
12th May	JEYPORE	China & Japan
15th "	ATLANTIC MARU	China & Japan
22nd June	DELTA	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	For Australia.

* Will not convey Passengers

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND BANGALORE.

1226		
7th May	VARSOVA	Bureh via Karachi
8th "	OHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
10th "	VITA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
12th "	KARAGOLA	East & S. Africa
12th "	BAMORA	Bureh via Karachi and P. Gulf

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Bureh. Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with
MACINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Itch, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract, Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoon Brand "Lotus Honey" genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram - Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4-0 Ask free particulars to:-
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE
Kandi Bengal, India.
Tel. "Uten." Kandi.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
YAMAGATA M.	3807	30 April	12 May
*TAMBA MARU	5845	4 May	17 May
MURORAN M.	5374	19 May	2 June
*AWA MARU	8028	28 May	11 June
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 June	3 July
*SADO MARU	5808	28 June	12 July

* Passenger Steamers.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1824.

Fully paid up Capital F 80,000,000
Reserve Funds F 48,190,861
F 128,190,861

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:-

Dutch East Indies:-
Bandjermasin Macassar Samarang
Bandjoeng Medan Sourabaya
Cheribon Padang Solo
Djember Palimbang Tegal
Djoedja Pekalongan Tjilatjap
Kota Radja Pontianak Weltevreden
Straits Settlements:-Singapore, Penang
British India:-Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon
Japan:-Kobe.
China:-Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers:-The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE:-82, Esplanade Road
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEADOWS STREET,
Behind Courthouse Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 9,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 50 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceases. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvasers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a specialty. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
For particulars apply to:-
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO.; LTD.

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.
DECLARATION of a RECORD REVENUE BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23. Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.
Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR,
Public Accountant.
134-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22077.

C. P. CEMENT

"SWASTIKA" Brand

IS THE
FINEST CEMENT manufactured at the LARGEST and MOST UP-TO-DATE FACTORY in India and GUARANTEED to be well above the British Standard Specification of 1925.
The Calcutta Port Commissioners have just placed a Contract for 15,750 Tons of this Cement to be delivered during this year for the construction of King George's Dock.

For Government Tests and other particulars:-
APPLY TO:
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & Co.,
70, Meadows Street, Fort, : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Head Office:-SATARA CITY.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,533
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

No other Company started within 20 years could show equal results at the same age.
Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.
For agency and other particulars please apply to:-
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURANCE.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:-1910:
Dividend declared annually since 1923 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Rs. 1 or 5 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVAKAR & Co., Chief Agents, 100/101 Building, D'Almeida Street, Madras-Bombay.

Valuation	Year	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs. 11,533
Second	1920	Rs. 27,737
Third	1923	Rs. 1,16,644

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN-Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHAI, BART
CHIEF AGENTS-Messrs. CURRIMBHAY EBRAHIM & SON, LMA.
HEAD OFFICE-Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

B. C. P. W. "ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder

An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN

Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ltd.

Can be had from all chemists or from their
SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, and at Sandhurst Road,
GRANT ROAD GIRGAUM

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Young man, knowing accounting for part time work during office hours, a temporary position. Apply Box No. 1363, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3138

WANTED—Experienced and responsible Editor, who can write English and Gujarati for a newspaper to be started in Kenya. Mention previous experience and apply to Messrs. PANDEYA & CO., P. O. Box No. 135, Mombasa (Kenya). 26543

WANTED—For large Process establishment on combined line and half tone. Must be experienced and proficient. State lowest salary. Box No. 1361, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 26374

WANTED—Competent WEAVING MASTERS for up-country Mill. Experienced men need apply with testimonials, stating terms, immediately, to Box No. 1353, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R3126

WANTED—Respectable Influential AGENTS for pushing sale of best Indian China Clay. For particulars write to:—H. DUTT & CO., Agents: Behar China Clay and Mining Co., 31, Jackson Lane, Calcutta. R3124

WANTED—An INSTRUCTOR for Technical School. Who have under gone a course in Cotton Textiles at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute or at Kala Bhuvan, should please apply stating qualifications, age, salary expected practical experience. Apply with copies of certificates to Box No. 1362, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." R26575

WANTED for the Tanganyika Railways, 1 YARD FOREMAN, on sh. 250 p.m., 2 ASSISTANT STATION MASTERS on sh. 210 p.m., 2 TRAFFIC OFFICE CLERKS on sh. 150 p.m. All with previous Indian Railway experience in their respective work. Free quarters, free passage, and three years' agreement. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age to Messrs. COWASJEE & BROS., Agents: Tanganyika Territory, 121, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay. R3139

WANTED—A TUTOR, graduate with a knowledge of teaching in English, Elementary Mathematics, Hindi, Marathi Geography, Sanskrit, and reasonably fond of games for a boy 11 years old at Bhamburda, Central Provinces. State terms and apply with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, to Manager, Shrinant Ganpat Rao Pande's Estate, Mahal, Bhamburda, Central Provinces. Interview can be arranged at applicant's expense. M. N. KHARE, Manager, Shrinant Ganpat Rao Pande's Estate, Bhamburda, C.P., 1st May, 1926. 26564

HOUSES, FLATS WANTED.

REQUIRED IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION, Bachelor, SMALL ROOM, Fort or proximity upto 20 months. Water W.C. conveniences. Box 1353, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." R3135

EDUCATIONAL.

MATRICULATION ENGLISH. Taught by Post. Particulars from Post Box 50, Poona Cantonment. R3004

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya, Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road. M

EARN MORE MONEY—You can learn SOAP MAKING in a few days by our course of training by correspondence. Begin to earn some real money. Our students are doing this very thing right now. You can do the same. Make soap at 0/13 per lb. Secrets closely guarded for years disclosed. Credentials from press and eminent persons. No experience or capital needed. HAWAII COLLEGE, Rawalpindi. M

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

KULU APPLES AND PEARS.—Beautiful Apples and Pears from the late Colonel Rennick's Orchards. This fruit is renowned and is of the very best. 9 lb. basket for Rs. 5/8, postage included. Apply MANAGER, Hall Estate, Negeri (Kulu). 26522

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH. CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10. Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL." 26568

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Ref. No. 2198.

SILKS COMPLETE SUIT LENGTH 3½ yds. by 54in., most durable and decent for Rs. 7.8. RETURNED IF UNAPPROVED. Limited stock. THE BENARES INDUSTRIES, LTD., Benares. R3033

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unsolicited photographs; but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.

"Bombay Chronicle"

Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent

Insertions Rs. 3-8-0
Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership subsisting between us the undersigned carried on in the name, firm and style of the General Utility Products has been by mutual consent dissolved on and from the 30th April, 1926, I, the said Fritz Schleicher have taken over the assets and liabilities of the said partnership and am entitled under the terms of the dissolution to carry on the business under the name of General Utility Products and I, the said Eustace Malcolm Hereford Jukes am not entitled to carry on business under the said name of General Utility Products.

Dated at Bombay, the 30th day of April, 1926.

(Sd.) EUSTACE MALCOLM HEREFORD JUKES,
(Sd.) FRITZ SCHLEICHER.

C26568

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS GIVEN ON behalf of our clients Messrs. VITHAL AMBARAM AND CO., and Mr. NAGARDAS RAMJI who were doing business in partnership with one Mr. Keshavnal Chaganlal under the name and style of Messrs. Hargowandas Shival and Co., as Timber Merchants in Bombay at Tank Bunder, that our clients Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., and Mr. Nagardas Ramji have from the 1st of April, 1926, discontinued the share of the said Keshavnal Chaganlal and that the said Keshavnal Chaganlal has from the said 1st day of April, 1926, ceased to be a partner of the said firm of Messrs. Hargowandas Shival and Co., and the business of the said firm of Messrs. Hargowandas Shival and Co., has been continued by our clients in the same name. Any person who has heretofore dealt with the said Keshavnal Chaganlal for and on behalf of or in the name of the firm of Messrs. Hargowandas Shival and Co., will do so at his own risk and responsibility and our clients will not be responsible in any way for the same.

Dated this 6th day of May, 1926.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS.

Attorneys for Messrs. Vithal Ambaram and Co., and Mr. Nagardas Ramji, trading in the name of Messrs. Hargowandas Shival and Co. C26277

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MULSHANKER DEVJI, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a Mukhya (Priest) of Shree Laxminarayana Temple of Gwalior, Tejpal Trusts, residing at Gwalior Tank Road, outside the Fort of Bombay.

KRISHNARAM JESHTARAM, of Bombay, Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, a student duly constituted as a student of the said temple of Mulshanker Devji, residing at "Caval Street, outside the Fort of Bombay."

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovesaid deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, which they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this twenty-eighth day of April in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

J. B. MALABAR, Attorney for the Petitioner.

28th day of April, 1926.
Messrs. BABHOKER & JESHTARAM, Petitioner's Attorneys.

C26571

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the public that Bai RAMGOVERBAI TULSIDAS, wife of Lakhmides Purshotam Bhatt, has contracted with our client for the sale to him of the undermentioned property.

Any persons having any claim or interest in, to or upon the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, possession, lease, encumbrance, lien, charge, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 36, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any claim not so made known as aforesaid and the same will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that the property to the west of the Railway lines at Vile Parle, bearing Survey No. 250, Pot Nos. 1 to 4, 6, 7, 9, 14, admeasuring about 4,329 square yards, together with a bungalow therein, bearing No. 22 of the Notified Area Committee, and a chawl of 5 tenements, bearing No. 23 of the Notified Area Committee and two sheds for the mail, 3 kitchen rooms and 2 privies and a well, and which plot bears Non-Agricultural Building Site No. 250E, and bounded as follows:—

That is to say, on or towards the East by a public passage.
On or towards the South partly by the property of Philip Brantis and partly by the property of Devidas Thakoresy Desai.
On or towards the West partly by the property of Philip Brantis and partly by the property of Mahadeo mali, and on or towards the North partly by the property of Vandravandas Govindjee and partly by the property of Philip Brantis.

Dated this 5th day of May, 1926.

MOHILE PAREKH & GANATRA, Purchaser's Attorneys.

C26569

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 534 of 1926.

(1) SATNARAYEN JADEV and (2) CHANDRIPRASAD JADEV, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Fanaswadi, both minors, under the age of 18 years by their next friend, Madanlal Bhuramal, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Keshadevi

Plaintiffs.

versus

(1) PANALAL GURMUKHRAI, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Marwadi Bazar, (2) JAMNADHAR GHASHIRAM, of Bombay, Hindu, residing at Keshadevi, (3) NAND LAL GANGAVISHAN, residing at Keshadevi, (4) ANCHIBAI, widow of Oorkermal Saravji, residing at Indore, and (5) PANALAL OOKERMAL, residing at Indore

Defendants.

To, ANCHIBAI, widow of Oorkermal Saravji, The 4th Defendant abovesaid.

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit for rendering accounts by the Defendants of the firm of Oorkermal Saravji for a Receiver, etc., costs and for further or other relief. THE 5TH DAY OF JUNE, 1926, at 11-15 a.m. is fixed for final disposal of the suit when you are required to appear in person or by Advocate instructed by an Attorney of the High Court. In default of appearance the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

(N.B.—Writ of Summons issued by the Court under its Seal on 9th March, 1926.)

Dated this 5th day of May, 1926.

PAYNE & CO.,

Attorneys for the Plaintiffs.

C26565

AUCTION SALES.

J. S. MODY & CO. AUCTIONEERS.

30, Apollo Street, Bombay.

AUCTION SALE OF 55 BALES OF JAPANESE GREY COTTON SHIRTINGS.

On MONDAY, the 17th day of May, 1926, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY AND CO., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction near the Baling Press at the corner of Champa Gully, near the Moolji Jetha Market by order of the Office concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting party Messrs. Joomahoy Laljee and Co., of Khoja Moholla, Bombay, the following goods lying in the Port Trust at Aden.

55 Bales each containing 50 pieces Japanese Grey Cotton Shirtings No. 44000 44" by 38 yards.

Terms: 25 per cent. deposit and the balance will have to be paid within 3 days against delivery of bills of Lading.

J. S. MODY & CO. Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE & CO. COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No. 22736.

IMPORTANT TO BUILDERS, HOUSING SOCIETIES AND INVESTORS IN BUILDING IN BOMBAY SUBURBS.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, SITUATE AT TURNER ROAD, WATERFIELD ROAD, GHODBUNDER ROAD AND PALLI ROAD, BANDRA.

All these properties are capable of Great Development and the attention of property buyers is specially drawn to these sales.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will under instructions from Messrs. Daphatary, Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for Monsignor Braz D'Monte and Mr. Thomas D'Monte, Administrators of the property and credits of Thomas Antonio D'Monte, deceased and pursuant to the Decree, dated the 11th day of July, 1924, passed by the High Court of Bombay in Suit No. 2109 of 1924 sell by Public Auction the following properties on the following days:—

The sales of lot No. I, II, III, IV, V, VI and VII will be held on SUNDAY, the 16th May, 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) one after the other at Turner Road on the site of lot No. I.

The sale of Lot No. VIII will be held at its site at Khar Ghodbunder Road, at 5-45 p.m. (S.T.)

LOT NO. I.—All those piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 8 3/4 gunthas equal to 1659 square yards or thereabouts one plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. I, admeasuring 4½ gunthas and the other Plot bearing Survey No. 45A Pot No. 3, admeasuring 4½ gunthas both plots being included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3. These plots bore original Survey No. 45 and, Pot No. 1 and 8.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the South of and touching Turner Road containing by admeasurement 1 1/4 of a guntha or thirty square yards or thereabouts being Survey No. 41 Pot No. 5 and included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the North of and touching Turner Road, containing by admeasurement 21 gunthas equivalent to 2541 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 44 Pot No. 2 included in Town Planning Scheme No. 3.

LOT NO. IV.—All those two pieces of land, situate to the West of Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 11 3/4 gunthas equivalent to 1421 square yards or thereabouts, one piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 1, formerly Pot No. 2, admeasuring 9 gunthas and the other piece bearing Survey No. 46 Pot No. 6, formerly Pot No. 7, admeasuring 2 3/4 gunthas and which pieces of land are included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. V.—All that piece or parcel of land situate to the West of and touching Waterfield Road, containing by admeasurement 90 3/4 square yards or thereabouts, and bearing Survey No. 43, Pot No. 3, formerly Pot No. 7 and which piece of land is included in Town Planning Scheme No. 4.

LOT NO. VI.—All that the Half Share in a Fish Dhara, situate at Mahim. The other half share belonging to Mr. Ignatius D'Monte.

LOT NO. VII.—All that piece or parcel of land, situate to the West of Pali Road, containing by admeasurement 7½ gunthas equivalent to 907 square yards, or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 186, Pot No. 2.

LOT NO. VIII.—All those pieces or parcels of land, situate on the Ghodbunder Road at Khari Bandra and containing by admeasurement 31 1/2 gunthas equivalent to 2811 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 212, Pot No. 2 and Pali Nos. 1 and 2.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. DAPHATARY FERREIRA & DIVAN, Attorneys for the Vendor at their Office Nos. 13/19, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO. 120, Apollo Street, Fort

AUCTION SALE OF 807 BALES AND 52 BORAS OF SUPERIOR SELECTED LONG STAPLED COTTON (DAMAGED BY WATER.)

Under instructions from Messrs. Osaka Shosen Kaisha (The Osaka Marine Steam Ship Co. Ltd.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will this day FRIDAY the 7th May 1926, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at the open space, near Oil Tanks, Wadi Bander, on account of the concerned:—

Ex. S. S. "Indo Maru."

607 bales and 52 boras of superior selected long stapled cotton (damaged by water.)

The above will be sold in lots of 50 bales each.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

ALLOTION SALE OF IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES AT DAMOTE (NEAR NERAL) AND WANGNI.

Under instructions from N. H. Moor, Esqr., Receiver in Suit No. 1048 of 1924, (Mariambai vs. Fatmabai), Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on Monday the 17th instant sell by Public Auction at their rooms at 5 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of vacant land, admeasuring about 7 acres and 17½ gunthas and assessment to be paid about Rs. 3/15/6, situate in the village of Wangni Taluka Kalyan, District Thana and standing in the name of Jan Mahomed Gangji.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of vacant land admeasuring about 2 acres and 38½ gunthas and assessment to be paid about Rs. 10/5/0 situate at Village of Damote (near Neral) Taluka Karjat District Kolaba and standing in the name of Jan Mahomed Gangji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Mansukhlal Hirval Mehta and Co., Solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES AT GENERAL STORES YARD, PAREL.

Under instructions from the Controller of Stores, G. I. P. Railway, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO., will on THURSDAY, the 20th instant sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the General Stores Yard, Parel:—

Stores such as W. I. Scrap of wire rope, latrine pans, traps, w.i. scrap of pipes, hammers, augers, hack saw blades, swages, spanners, screw jacks, anvils, vices, bench, zinc lining, furniture, w. i. and c. i. scrap, condemned platform weighing machines, C. I. collars of water columns, condemned drilling machines and pumps, Gate Street and buffer lamps, carbon electrodes and steam indicator, rubber and leather scraps, tyres, copying presses with stands, padlocks, tapes measuring rubber stamps, cocks, spoons, penknives, burners, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

"KESARI KUTERAM" INDIAN CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS. MADRAS.

Kesari's Lockhra

UTERINE TONIC

ABOON WOMEN

CURES ALL DISORDERS PECULIAR TO THE FAIR SEX

PREPARED BY D. K. N. KESARI, KESARI KUTERAM, MADRAS.

SAVE YOUR INCOME-TAX by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.

Incorporated Certified Accountants, Public Accountants, Auditors, Income Tax and Super-Tax Experts.

Office:—
1. M. P. Hari Building, Pydhony, Bombay.
2. Gays Building, Mandvi, near Coast Bank of India, Ltd.

AMUSEMENTS.

SEE

"THE GOLD DIGGERS"

Nine Reels

A screen version of the big Belasco and Broadway sensation

WITH

Hope Hampton, Louise Fazenda and Windham Standing.

A gold digger is a young woman, generally good looking, who painlessly extracts money and other valuables from the gentlemen of her acquaintance, usually without making them adequate return.

—Avery Hopwood.

WARNER BROTHERS CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN.

Pathe Super Gazette

Twice the length of the ordinary gazette and containing the latest news in pictures.

TIME: 6-30 & 10 P.M.

Patrons please note change of time.

PATHE CINEMA

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

6-30 and 10 p.m.

FULL COMEDY PROGRAMME

Including

HAROLD LLOYD

SNUB POLLARD.

and the world's leading Laughing Merchants

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 P.M.

JACKIE COOGAN

THE BOY OF THE CENTURY

IN

"LITTLE ROBINSON CRUSOE"

The Picture of all Centuries
Adventures, thrills and sensations galore.

EMPRESS THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 & 10 P.M.

The Sensation of the Screen

BUCK JONES

IN

THE SQUARE SHOOTER

A Tale of the Land when the best man wins

Under the kind patronage of
H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwad of Baroda,

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will stage

AT THE RIPON THEATRE
GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY

ON

SATURDAY, 8th May, at 8-30 P.M.

SHAKUNTAL

SUNDAY, 9th May, at 3-30 P.M.

EKACHPYALA

RATES AS USUAL.

CLUBWALLA & CO.
FORT BOMBAY

OLDEST & CHEAPEST HOUSE FOR
MACHINERY, TOOLS, RAILWAY STORES, STOVES,
SANITARY WARE, LADDERS, ETC. ETC.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNDER THE KIND PATRONAGE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA GAEKWAD OF BARODA

GANDHARV NATAK MANDALI

Will open
The First Performance of their NEW DRAMA!**"MENAKA"**

By Mr. K. P. KHADILKER (Editor, Navakal)

on THURSDAY, 13th May 1926 at 3-15 P.M. (S.T.)

AT

RIPON THEATRE.

GRANT ROAD,

Tickets can be had at the Elphinstone Theatre daily from 8 to 11 in the Morning.
Book Your Seats Immediately!

That Kruschen Feeling.

Cookie's got it now!
She always used to be bad tempered and worried, but ever since she started taking that tiny tasteless pinch of Kruschen Salts in her first morning cup of tea or coffee she has forgotten the way to be grumpy or ill!

If you are run down, depressed or out of sorts, try it yourself and find out what it is like to feel that sheer

joy of heart which only vigorous health can give.

That's the famous "Kruschen feeling." You can only get it out of a bottle of Kruschen Salts, which contains just those six salts which your body needs to keep it in perfect health.

Buy a bottle at your chemist's to-day, and start to really enjoy life to-morrow.

Kruschen Salts

GOOD HEALTH FOR AN ANNA A WEEK.
Obtainable from all chemists, stores and houses.

Doesn't he get on splendidly!

That's what a mother loves to hear said of her baby. And it is being said daily in thousands of homes where Mellin's Food is given. Babies always thrive on Mellin's because it possesses all the nourishing properties necessary for healthy growth. Mixed as directed it is next to nature's food—the best of all diets for baby.

Mellin's Food
THE FOOD THAT FEEDS
Obtainable of all Chemists
Sample sent free on application
WILSON LATHAM & Co., Ltd., S'pore.

Men with experience
at Hot climates know the folly
of overheating the system.
Uprights and Wines have this tendency.
Horlick's Malted Milk cools the body.
It helps Nature to recuperate the whole system.

Horlick's Malted Milk

is a food-drink and is made in a moment—in 1 minute—
of all stores and bars.

For your HEALTH'S sake—purify your BLOOD

Residents in tropical climates are particularly liable to troublesome complaints arising from impurities of the blood. The most reliable remedy is WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, which quickly cleanses the blood of all impure humors and builds up health & energy.

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it the most wonderful purifier of the human blood. The Perfect and most valuable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, OBESITY, Eruptions, RHEUMATISM, SKIN DISEASES, WEAKNESS, DEPRESSION, &c.

James Wilkinson
Beware of imitations and substitutions.
Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.

Wholesale Depot, THOMAS WILKINSON, LTD., 46, Southwark St., London, S.E.1, England.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Alavi, Ward, Jeddah.
Isroli, Paschbury, Batavia.
Elysin, Duncan, Liverpool.
Homestead, Chapman, New York.
Fibrecht, Teusima, Marmagao.

DEPARTURES.

Dumana, Davies, Hull.
Sturmjels, Meilin, Antwerp.
Risaldar, Park, Calcutta.
Varsova, Watson, Bursch.
Tunisia, Ikeda, Rangoon.

LOADING.

Steamer Swazi for Dunkirk.
Steamer Kildrecht for Hamburg.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, May 6.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.
1 Sturmjels, 3834, Karachi, 7/5, L E Edwards, Ltd.
2 Rajputana, 9415, London, 8/5, M M and Co.
3 Tamba Maru 3553 Japan 17/5 N Y Kaisha.
4 Aquileia, 4501 Genoa 15/5 L T & M Italiana.
5 Crowe Hall, 2691, U.S.A. 8/5, F F Campbell and Co.
6 Dumana, 5112, Plymouth, 6/5, M M and Co.
7 Crostafale, 3050, Karachi, N.F., L Edwards Ltd.
8 C/o Benares, 4477, Calcutta, 6/5, F F Campbell and Co.
10 Karagala, 3647, Durban, 10/5, M M and Co.
11 C/Canton 4471, Karachi, 8/5, K Nixon and Co.
12 C/Agra 3116, N.F., N.F., F F Campbell and Co.
13 Jeypore, 3209, Japan, 12/5, M M and Co.
14 Werdenfels, 3852, Antwerp 9/5, L Edwards Ltd.
15 Delta, 4739, Japan, 29/5, M M and Co.
16 Atlantic 2089, Dunkirk, 8/5, Grahams Trading Co.
BPS. Elysin, 4211, Liverpool, 21/5, Grahams Trading Co.
Jettty End—Clan Chattan, 2500, Coast Ports 15/5, J Finlay and Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Greddy, Agents Lionel Edwards Ltd, from Antwerp:—1,933 cases window glass, 532 cases Nails, 260 cases wire nails, 120 cases Steel Pins, 7,512 bales Steel Hoops, 9,192 bales Steel Bars, 48,654 pieces Steel Bars, 2,334 pieces Black Gas Tubes, 2,893 bales Black Gas Tubes, 1,516 bales Galv Gas Tubes, 416 pieces Galv Gas Tubes, 4,962 pieces Steel Plates and Angles, 1,334 pieces Steel Flats and Joists, 20 bales Steel Flats and Joists, 5,850 bales Steel Rods and Flats, 149 pieces Steel Rods and Flats, 100 bales Steel Squares, 1,015 bales Iron Bars, 1,666 bales Steel Sheets, 300 pieces Steel Sheets, 207 pieces Steel Beams, 306 bales Iron Sheets, 271 bales Spring Steel, 500 bales Steel Circles, 200 bales Copper Sheets, 160 bales Copper Circles, 710 pieces Steel Tees, 595 pieces Iron Pipes, 66 pieces and bales Iron Tube Fitting, 18 cases Chains, 250 cases Imitation Lead, 240 cases China Clay, 10 cases Cotton goods, 140 coils Barbed wire, 100 coils Iron wire, 420 coils Galv Barbed Wire, 20 cases Iron Ware, 50 cases Hard ware, 24 cases Yellow metal sheeting, 24 cases Paper ware, 30 cases Cheese, 165 cases Vegetable Product, 11 cases Syrup, 20 cases Pick axes, 40 cases Rice Starch, 64 cases Screws, 358 cases Rivets, 75 D/Bags, Rivets, 688 Bags Bolts and Nuts, 1,000 bags Sugar, 3,000 D/Bags Sugar, 500 bags Soda ash, 30 bags Bolts and Nuts, 345 D/Bags Bolts and Nuts, 30 drums Beer, 440 drums Sulphate of Soda, 15 drums Calcium Chloride, 50 bales Maize Flour, 70 bales Envelops and Paper, 15 cases Envelops and Paper, 65 cases Glue in Powder, 41 crates Wall Tiles, 300 coils Barbed wire, 188 cases Colour, 196 barrels Colours, 92 cases Fitting, 15 crates E'ware Tiles, 77 cases Copper ware, 36 cases copper-ware, 10 cases Slate Pencils, 10 barrels Calcium Chloride, 20 cases zinc dust, 10 cases Hollow glass, 10 cases Grease, 10 cases Playing Cards, 50 bales Fitting, 12 cases Iron Chains.

EXPORT.

S. S. Rajputana for London:—3 cases Cotton Prints, Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 2 bales cotton, W Purvi and Co, 21 bales cow hides, J Govind and Co, 36 bales cow hides, P Hassan, 18 bales cow hides, Ladhahai Tharia and Sons, 3 bales Sheep skins, Ladhahai Tharia and Sons, 134 ewts. Mowrah meal, S Bannister and Co Ltd, 135 ewts Groundnut cake, S Bannister and Co Ltd, 132 ewts Cotton and Woollen Cuttings, M Sonjee, 2 ewts Gum Tragacanth, M H Dehdasa, 500 ewts Jawara, I A H Moosa Ltd, 1 bble woollen carpets, F Ismailoff, 1 bble woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimoff, 1 bble Broadtails, H A Ebrahimoff.
For Marseilles:—61 ewts Walfram ore, M M and Co.
For Constantinople:—2 bales woollen carpets, H A Aminoff.
S. S. Crowe Hall for New York:—150 ewts Sandalwood, E Virjee and Co.
S. S. Atlantic for Dunkirk:—62 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S. S. Musilla for Boston:—3 bales, woolen carpets, M M and Co.
For New York:—26 bales woollen carpets, M M and Co.
For Marseilles:—62 ewts Turmeric Tan-beli and Co, 120 bales cotton, Chancelaty and Thackersey Ltd.
For Glasgow:—100 ewts Niger seed, C Jivanlal and Co.
For Liverpool:—7 bales wool, M Nisim, 25 bales wool, H Rangopal, 90 bales cotton waste, V N Joshi, 15 bales wool, The Bombay Co Ltd, 1 bale cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.
S. S. Kieldrecht for Antwerp:—1500 tons, Manganese ore, Turner Morrison and Co Ltd.
S. S. Ariosto for Barcelona:—20 ewts Cawings, Union Casing Supplying Co, 100 bales cotton, A Khunji and Co.
S. S. Aquella for Genoa:—10 bales cotton, C Jivanlal and Co, 210 bales cotton, Indindia Cotton Co Ltd, 1000 ewts Linseed,

INDORE GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Prior to his abdication, His Highness the ex-Maharaja Holker ordered the release from her long internment of Her Highness the Senior Maharani Chandrawati and Malkar Rao Holker, and many jagirs that had been confiscated were restored; a few of the deportees were allowed to return to their homes in the Indore State; but it is much to be regretted that those persons against whom serious injustice has been done were not released from their wrongful imprisonment, viz. Satyasahib Holker who has been in jail for over ten years without any offence being proved against him and Shaker Rao Gawde who was charged with misappropriation and sentenced to five years rigorous imprisonment because the ex-Maharaja suspected him of allowing Muntaz Begum to run away.

Regarding Shaker Rao Gawde the following statement was made in the Bombay High Court on the 18th May 1925:—
"Phanse said Shaker Rao Gawde was his friend and relation. He was household officer to the Maharaja. In March 1924 he was arrested owing to Muntaz having run away." In the Privy Council—as reported from London on the 26th October Sir John Simon on behalf of Phanse said:—

"It was thought that if she (Muntaz Begum) came back and the jewels came back too Shaker Rao would be released." From these admissions, there could not be the least doubt why Shaker Rao was thrown into prison—and as Muntaz eventually did not return, the late Maharaja did not have Shaker Rao released.

Similarly, the injustice done to the Dubd family and to the daughter of Mr. Nigokar will always remain a blot on the administration of the ex-Maharaja. It is to be seen whether the present Prime Minister and his Cabinet appointed by the late Maharaja and unhesitatingly approved by the Government of India, will rise to the occasion and remove these grievances along with several others which have appeared from time to time in the columns of "Bombay Chronicle" which consistently and fearlessly, and also at a time when certain well-known papers had made a complete somersault, in their attitude towards the "Hidden Hand", championed the cause of the suffering people of the Indore State.—Yours, etc.

FAIR-PLAY.

Indore,
April 26th, 1926.

JAPANESE COMPETITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We have learned with great joy that the Commercial and Industrial Congress recently assembled at Delhi did not approve of a proposed increase in the import duty on Japanese cotton goods, for its adoption would have been very harmful to the mutually beneficial commercial relations that now so happily exist between the two countries.

As you are aware, the balance of trade between the two nations is decidedly in favour of India, because we are great customers of Indian produce, especially cotton and iron. And we shall always be grateful buyers from India, because we unfortunately lack the raw materials of industry, in some of which India is particularly rich.

It is not our intention to complain of this one-sided course of trade between the two countries, because it is the inevitable result of our peculiar economic situation. Our purpose is simply to point out that any event interfering with the normal course of trade between the two nations will do great injury to the interests of the millions of Indian people engaged in the production of the important things that are shipped to Japan, especially cotton.

Economic relations between India and Japan are growing very steadily to the mutual satisfaction of both peoples so close ly united by ties of geography, history and spiritual life. And it is the ardent wish of the Japanese people that these relations shall grow ever deeper and stronger.

In this connection, we have just received a statement prepared by the Japan Cotton Spinners' Association, a copy of which we send you under separate cover, hoping that you will be interested therein. Yours etc.

INDO-JAPANESE ASSOCIATION.

Viscount Eiichi Shibusawa,

President.

Marquis Nobutsune Okuma,

Vice-President.

April 26.

fitting, 19 cases Cotton goods Remnants, 18 boxes Hammocks, 5 cases Playing Cards.

S. S. Razmak, Agents M M and Co, from Aden:—1 case Silver, 1 box Specie, 45 bags Gum Arabic, 8 bags Old Brasse, 25 Pikes Baithram, 12 pikes Gum Myrah, 3 cases Cotton Drill, 9 boxes Bar gold, 2 boxes Sovereigns, 1,337 bars Silver.

S. S. Trevonian, Agents D E Sandymay, from Durban:—7,261 tons coal.

S. S. Raydeal, Agents Grahams Trading Co Ltd, from Calcutta:—6,900 tons coal.

S. S. Karagala, Agents M M and Co, from Durban:—20 boxes Fine Silver, 11 boxes Gold Coins, 254 boxes Fine Gold, 70 cases Apple, 1,214 tons coal.

From Zanzibar:—36 bags Betel nuts, 1 case Gold and Silver coin, 1,597 bales or bales Cloves.

From Kilindini:—12 bags Scrap Brass, 9 bales Goat skin, 1,616 bales cotton.

From Mozambique:—3 bags Jugo Beans, 339 bags Mujo Beans, 16 bags Cowries.

From Delagoa Bay:—67 bales cotton, From Mombasa:—780 bales cotton.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, May 6.
A rise of 3 points in old crop and 7 to 8 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market eased, but later improved on rains in Texas. Liverpool has been reported 1 to 6 points lower.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. & B. Stern have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends: "The weekly weather Report of the United States Agricultural Bureau states that the weather during the week has been favourable throughout the entire Cotton Belt, with the exception of cool nights West Mississippi. The crop seems good."

In view of the foregoing cable, which is the official U.S. Government report we are inclined to look for a lower level of prices. The news regarding the course of the cotton, if anything, seems unfavourable.

Messrs. Unrigar and Veauhar's New York friends Messrs. A. Norden and Co. cable under date 5th inst. as under:—

"Weather in Texas unsettled. General feeling more friendly."

In accordance with the advance in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2½ higher with Broach April/May at Rs. 332 and gradually advanced to Rs. 334½ on buying by Commission and Japanese Houses and closed at the same rate. Shroffs were moderate sellers. July/August opened at Rs. 33½ and improved to Rs. 336½ on Exporters buying and closed at Rs. 336½. Shroffs were moderate sellers. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 337½ and closed firm at Rs. 338½. Japanese and Commission Houses were buyers.

Fine Oomra May opened at Rs. 301 and after sharp fluctuations closed at Rs. 303. Commission Houses were moderate buyers whilst Exporters and Shroffs were sellers. July opened at Rs. 307 and jumped to Rs. 310 on buying by Commission Houses and Shroffs. On general selling the values receded to Rs. 307 and the market closed at Rs. 309½ steady. F. G. Bengal May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 241 and Rs. 249 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

Bombay, May 6.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	336
Fully Good Broach July/August	338½
Fully Good Bengal May	243
Fully Good Bengal July	251
Fine Oomra May	306
Fine Oomra July	312

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.	
M. G. Bengal Surfine 268, Fine 252, F. Good 248, Good 235.	
M. G. Surat Surfine 411, Fine 406, F. Good 396, Good 386.	
M. G. Oomra No. 3 Surfine 317, Fine 307, F. Good 292.	
M. G. Central Province No. 1 Surfine 352, Fine 342, F. Good 327.	
M. G. Central Province No. 2 Surfine 349, Fine 339, F. Good 315.	
M. G. Broach No. 2 Surfine 354, Fine 346, F. Good 338, Good 330.	
M. G. P. Punjab/American Surfine 363, Fine 358, F. Good 348, Good 338.	
M. G. Naosari Surfine 431, Fine 426, F. Good 416, Good 406.	

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 6.	
Fully Good Broach April/May	334
Fully Good Broach July/August	336
Fully Good Bengal May	241
Fully Good Bengal July	243
Fine Oomra May	303
Fine Oomra July	309
Good Southern May/June	301

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 4.	
Bengal Superfine M. G.	265/70
Bengal Fine H. G.	250/55
Bengal F. G. M. G.	235/40
Sindh-Punjab Fine M. G.	250
Sindh-Punjab F. G. M. G.	235/40
Punjab-American F. G. M. G.	345
Wardha-Ring, Fine M. G.	340
Nagpur Fine M. G.	340
Yeshwant Fine M. G.	325
Pulgaon Fine M. G.	320
Arvi Fine M. G.	320
Amraoti Fine M. G.	300
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M. G.	295
Mulapur Fine M. G.	290
Khandesh Fine M. G.	250
Khandesh F. G. M. G.	340
Broach F. G. M. G.	330
Muthia Fine M. G.	265
Muthia F. G. M. G.	255
Dharwar S. G.	350
Coimbatore M. G.	320
Western M. G.	320
Western H. G.	320
Mraji M. G.	320
Cambodia F. G. M. G.	320
Neosari F. G. M. G.	400
Surat F. G. M. G.	320
Kedi/Virangaon F. G. M. G.	320
Dholera F. G. M. G.	320
Kalagin F. G. M. G.	320

BREU & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	3rd Sept.
Khandesh ..	49	2,37,979	2,32,174	
Central India ..	1,225	3,51,581	3,14,866	
Bardi and Nagar ..	999	2,03,468	1,88,526	
Hyderabad-Gorani ..	126	72,088	94,032	
Beras ..	582	4,60,358	5,61,093	
Central Provinces ..	372	2,37,198	2,60,563	

Total Oomras .. 8,353 16,12,682 16,82,244

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	3rd Sept.
Dholera ..	2,166	2,18,578	1,76,470	
N.W. Provinces ..	1,225	3,51,581	1,76,470	
Bajpata ..	175	96,318	65,316	
Sind-Punjab ..	1,687	2,77,736	3,51,335	
Broach ..	70	3,08,583	4,00,167	
Coimbatore & Dharwad ..	1,474	69,861	70,793	
Western-Northern ..	1,813	50,037	48,754	
Oomra ..	107	1,604	1,254	
Timorely and Cambodia ..	617	17,114	15,596	
Persian ..	451	3,662	3,935	
American ..	523	3,367	9,649	
Egyptian and African ..	200	49,685	36,013	
Oomra, Burma & other sorts ..		3,147	3,487	

Total .. 12,642 28,39,946 29,96,997

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	1st Sept.	2nd Sept.	3rd Sept.
Europe ..	5,268	4,21,895	4,74,780
Japan & China ..	3,500	14,00,785	13,77,555
Coast Ports ..		20,644	14,961
Up country by Rail ..		64,963	10,612
Abroad in harbours for Europe, China and Japan ..		43,212	50,509

Total .. 6,786 18,61,499 19,28,327

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 6.
The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 5th May 1926.

Cotton	12,642 Bales.
Wheat	22,674 Cwts.
Linseed	25,934 "
Rape, etc.	919 "
Gingellyseed	129 "
Poppyseed	808 "
Groundnuts	3,156 "
Castorseed	8,373 "
Rice	1,469 "
Myrabollans	2,288 "
Cottonseed	4,021 "
Mowraeed	Nil
Gram	859 "
Juar	3995 "
Masur	Nil
Barley	973 "
Bajri	973 "
Coal	1,924 Tons.

COTTON.

Liverpool, May 5.
Total Day's at Liverpool 1,000 Bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. Nil.

Total Day's Sales of East Indian Nil.
Mid. American Spot 9,840.
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakellaridis 16,15d.
New York 11 a.m.
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)
May 18.57
July 18.12
October 17.23
New York Noon Call—
May 18.57
July 18.14
October 17.26
New Orleans 9 a.m.—
May 17.88
October 16.61

COTTON—OPENING TONE AND PRICES

Liverpool, May 5.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.25—04
July	9.15—04
October	8.92—04
January	8.85—03
March	8.85—03

EGYPTIAN.

Liverpool, May 5.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.50—10
July	14.35—15
November	14.25—10

Exchange Belgium 151/75

Exchange Athens 392/50

Cuban Sugar May value 11/7 1/3

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O O Liver-	pool.
pool—	
Months.	To-day's prices.
May	9.25—06
June	9.18—04

July	9.15—04
August	9.07—02
September	9.03—01
October	8.93—01
November	8.83—unchgd
December	8.83—unchgd
January	8.87—01
February	8.85—01
March	8.87—01
April	8.85—01
May	8.87—01

EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 5.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	14.50—unchgd.
July	14.50—unchgd.
August	14.50—unchgd.
September	14.40—unchgd.
October	14.35—unchgd.
November	14.25—unchgd.
December	14.20—unchgd.
January	14.20—unchgd.
February	14.15—unchgd.
March	14.15—unchgd.
April	14.15—unchgd.
May	14.15—unchgd.

COTTON—ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 5.

Saunde Good	6.20
Saunde Fully Good	6.50
Saunde Fine	6.30
Bengal Good	6.30
Bengal Fully Good	6.60
Bengal Fine	6.90
Oomra Good	7.00
Oomra Fully Good	7.30
Oomra Fine	7.60
Broach Good	7.60
Broach Fully Good	8.00
Broach Fine	8.40

AMERICAN MARKETS

New York, May 5.

COTTON—

Day's Receipts at all U S Ports 10,000 bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain nil
Day's Exports to Continent nil

FUTURES AT NEW YORK.

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	18.19+03
October	17.31+07
December	17.06+08
January	16.97+08
Spot Cotton at New York	18.90+05
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	18.00+01

FUTURES AT NEW ORLEANS.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	18.00+09
October	16.73+16
Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality) 19 3/4	
Demand Bills 4.84-37	

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

CLOSING PRICES.

New York, May 5.

Months.	To-day's prices.
July	18.19+03
October	17.31+07
December	17.06+08
January	16.97+03

Liverpool, May 5.

Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G O O Liver-	pool.
pool—	
Months.	To-day's prices.
July	9.15—04
October	8.95—01
December	8.88—unchgd.
January	8.87—01

WHEAT.

London, May 5.

Barletta Russo 61 lbs. May/June sellers	54
Rozario Santa Fe 58 1/2 lbs. May/June sellers	53
Tone:—Inactive but steady.	
Australian May/June sellers	53
Choice White Karachi May/June sellers	57/9
Soft Red Karachi May/June value	56/9
Tone:—Inactive but steady.	

SEEDS.

London, May 5.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—	
May/June value	414 3/8
June/July paid	414 5/8
July/Aug. nominal	414+16.3
Tone:—Inactive.	
Cottonseed Bombay:—	
May/June sellers	7 3/4
Castorseed Bombay:—	
May/June sellers	16 7/8
Linseed, Bombay	41 3/8
May/June nominal.	
Rapeseed, Forozepore, Usual Bold, per ton	£21 May/June quoted.
Rapeseed, Toria, per ton	£20 5/8 May/June sellers.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnepore, per ton	£19 3/8 May/June quoted.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnepore	£21 1/4 May/June sellers.

LINSEED.

London, May 5.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—	
April/May. done 16 3/8	
May/June buyers	16 5/16
June/July quoted	16 9/16
June/Aug. buyers	20/6
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—	
Sept./Dec. buyers	29/10 1/2

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 6.

B.C. RATE
Bank's selling T T 1/5 18/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 27/16

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/6 3/10
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/1 31/32

PARIS—
Bank's selling T T Frs. 1140.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A Frs. 1210
Bank's buying D D Frs. 1195

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 128½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 124½

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 158½

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 208

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 277 1/2

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.85 5/8
London—Paris Frs. 158.95
London—Switzerland Frs. 25.07
London—Brussels Frs. 162.00
London—Rome Lire 121.30
London—Berlin Marks 20.30

TONS OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

London, May 5.

Tote Transfers 1/5 15/16
Bar gold 24/4 1/2 yesterday 4/4 1/2
Bar Silver Spot 5/8 5/8 uncertain.

Rentes 3 per cent. 46½
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 5/8
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 9/16
Closing Tote of Silver:—China bought.
Sellers holding back, market closed uncertain.

Interest day to day loans 4 3/8
Interest 7 days market loans 4
Discount Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 3/12/25.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CEN.

TRES. MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, May 5.

Stockholm	18.15
Oslo	22.45
Amsterdam	12.08 1/4
Switzerland	25.09

Exchange on London in Paris 153.50
Exchange on London in Germany 20.39 1/8

Exchange on London in Italy 121.00
Demand Bills 4.84-37

DISCOUNTS.

London, May 5.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st. 4 9/16	
Discount India m/st. Bills 6 m/st. 4 9/16	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st. 5 1/4	
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st. 5 3/4	
Rentes 5 per cent. 10	

BULLION.

London, May 6.

Sovereigns forward Rs. 13/3/6.
Sovereigns ready Rs. 13/6/6.
National Bank Bar gold Rs. 21/12/3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/9/6.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9/9 June.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/9 July.
Bar silver ready Rs. 71/0/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 67/4/0 June.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60/7/0 July

London, May 6.

Bar gold ready s. 84.10.
Silver ready d. 30.10.
Silver forward d. 30.9.

Uncertain. Buying by China caused the rise. Market depends upon China. We look upon this rise as temporary.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, May 5.

Funding Loan 4 per cent. 1980/90 235 1/8—1/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent. 291 1/2 +1/8
War Loan 5 per cent. 1920/47 299 3/4 unchanged.

Conversion Loan 273 7/8—1/4
Indian Loan 5 1/2 per cent. 2102 3/4 unchanged.
Indian Loan 7 per cent. 2103 1/2 unchanged.

Consols 2 1/2 per cent. 54—1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2 per cent. 56
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent. (Sterling Loan) 70 1/4
Government Securities 3 per cent. 50 1/2 +1/4

RUBBER.

London, May 5.

Para Up River Fine Spot—
June/July value 21 1/4
Plantation First Latex Crepe Spot—
Buyers 24 1/4
Sellers 24 1/2
Tone:—Very quiet.

ASIAN ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

B.Sc. Exmn. Results, University Hall, 2-4 p.m.

Commonwealth Bill Conference, Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 8 a.m. (S.T.) Mrs. Naidu, presiding.

Send-off to Mrs. Annie Besant at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, Fort, 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) Mr. M. R. Jaykar presiding. Public meeting at Marwadi Vidyalaya: speeches on Sabarmati and After-Pandit Motilal Nehru and others will address, 8-30 p.m. Mrs. Naidu to preside. P. & O. S.S. "Kawalpindi" with mails of 22nd ult. departs at 6 a.m.

Baby Week & Health Exhibition opening at St. Stanislaus' High School, Bandra, 5-15 p.m.

SATURDAY, May 8.

The a.s. "Rajputana" leaves with the English mails at 1 p.m.

BAND AT ESPERANDE-BANDSTAND.

The following programme of music will be played at the Esperande Bandstand to-day (Friday) commencing from 6 p.m. (S.T.).

JANANUKULA SANGHA PAREL.

Mr. S. Satyamurti will deliver the inaugural address of the Janakula Sangha to-day (Friday) at the Ghawala Building, Parel, Mr. S. Srinivas Iyengar will preside.

A DOG FOUND.

A nice dog was found in the Fort about 4 or 5 days back. Owner can have it by giving particulars to Mr. I. Bunyan, 6, Motilal Shivali Mansion, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

HELPLESS BEGGARS RELIEF CAMP.

A Parsi gentleman who was not disclosed his name and address visited the Helpleless Beggars Relief Camp at Rowli Hill on 26th April 1926, and gave 50 Rajyas as a present for the use of the inmates of the Camp. The Committee is very much thankful to him for his offer.

LATE MR. JILKER.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Telugu People's Association, Telugu Munimwar Panchayat, Telugu Free Library, Telugu Education Fund, Telugu Baladnyanetjak Samaj, Telugu young Cricketers, Bombay Telugu Cricketers, and Telugu Seva Mandal, a public meeting will be held to-morrow (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in the Girls' School Compound at 8th Kanakpura Street, to mourn the loss of Mr. Shanker Rajanna Jilker.

PROF. HATE MEMORIAL FUND.

Prof. Eeckiel, honorary Secretary of the Committee appointed to collect funds for a scholarship in the name of Prof. V. N. Hate of the Wilson College, Bombay, to be awarded to Biology students of the College, appeals to all students of Prof. Hate, past and present, to contribute their mite towards the fund. Subscriptions may be sent to any of the members of the Committee or direct to the honorary secretary and Treasurer, Wilson College, Bombay, No. 7.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:

Small-pox Attacks 6, Deaths 2, Cholera Attacks nil, Deaths nil, Plague Attacks nil, Deaths nil, Influenza Attacks nil, Deaths nil.

The total mortality (exclusive of the stillborn) 75.

Total mortality this day last year was 92.

TAIRUNA HIND-VAYAM MANDAL.

Under the auspices of the above Mandal a camp for the education of Physical culture and 'Dai' will be opened at Sangli from the 10th inst. to 7th prox. Education in various items of Indian Physical culture, e.g., 'Jathi', 'Jozim', 'Malakshamb', drill, etc., and in a preliminary course of scouting will be imparted. The camp is open for all. No fees will be charged, but every one will have to pay his boarding expenses. For particulars write to the Director, T. H. V. Mandal, Samarath Ashram, Old town, Sangli.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

The Elementary Sanitary Class organised by the Bombay Sanitary Association will, there is a sufficient number of students, hold this year on Monday the 7th prox. those who wish to join the class are requested to send in their applications to the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Sanitary Association, Municipal Offices, by the 31st May 26. A nominal fee of Rs. 5 only will be charged and the course of lectures will last for 3 or 4 months. Lectures will be delivered in the evening after 5.45 p.m. (S.T.) two a week. Certificates are given to the successful candidates at the Examination.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 5.

Worcester playing against Lancashire at Manchester had scored 115 runs for 4 wickets when play was stopped owing to rain.

Tr. Cambridge University vs. Yorkshire at Cambridge. Yorkshire 176, Cambridge 118 & 4 (Dawson: 54 not out).

The following matches were not played owing to rain:

Surrey vs. Glamorgan at Oval; Essex vs. Australia at Leyton.—Reuter's Special.

HIGH COURT.

A BROTHEL KEEPER IN TROUBLE.

A LUXURIOUS LIFE NO REASON FOR LENIENCY.

Startling revelations as to how young girls are decoyed and sold to brothel-keepers who force them to lead a life of shame were made during hearing, before Mr. Justice Fawcett and Madgonkar, of an appeal by Bombay Government to enhance the sentence passed by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on one Asobai.

Roshanbi, a Mahomedan girl was married to a man called Ramzan at her native place in Sholapur District. Shortly after her marriage, she came with her husband to Bombay and lived with him at Santa Cruz where he was employed in a match factory. It appears that Ramzan had another life who, being jealous, scared Roshanbi away. Accordingly, the latter left Santa Cruz to go to her native place, but at the Dadar Station she met a man called Abdul Rashid who promised to help her to her destination, and beguiled her to spend some time at his house in Khakwa Gully which was nothing but a brothel. Here Roshanbi was made to lead the life of a prostitute under pressure, and on a convenient opportunity Abdul Rashid sold her to the accused Asobai for a sum of Rs. 80.

At the trial before the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalwalla, it was contended on behalf of the accused as an extenuating circumstance that the girl was not brought to the accused brothel straight from the Dadar Station by Abdul Rashid as her agent or broker. The girl at first lived as a prostitute under Abdul Rashid, and when the latter thought fit to move her out of his brothel lost he might get into trouble, he allowed the accused to keep her on payment of Rs. 80.

The Magistrate, in convicting the accused, observed that there was no evidence to show that the accused knew the circumstances under which the girl came to live in Abdul Rashid's brothel. It could, not also be said that the accused was mainly instrumental in enticing away an innocent girl and ruining her life for her own gain. But all the same, this case could not be dealt with by way of a fine, as the accused's counsel had requested, for there was its commercial aspect which made it necessary to pass a sentence of imprisonment.

Coming to the question of sentence, the Magistrate remarked: "The accused has led a life of ease and luxury like most women of her class, and the character of sentence which I wish to pass will inflict no little hardship on her. I, therefore, sentence her to two months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, in default two months' further imprisonment."

With a view to get the sentence enhanced the Bombay Government appealed to the High Court.

JUDGMENT.

Their Lordships, in delivering judgment, criticised the reasons given by the Magistrate for passing a lenient sentence.

"This particular case," they observed, "which is no exception to the common cases of helplessness and ignorance of girls in India makes it peculiarly subject to offences such as these, and makes it doubly necessary for the law to protect them as far it can. As to the reasons given by the Magistrate for showing leniency, the evidence is silent as to the life of ease and luxury or otherwise that she did lead or did not lead. However that may be, it is nobody's case that the woman is a woman of such a class and culture that a sentence of imprisonment would degrade her beyond redemption."

"Assuming," continued their Lordships, "that a woman of the accused's class in Bombay becomes sufficiently affluent to lead a life of ease and luxury, we should have thought it a reason, not for a lenient sentence, but for a deterrent sentence, for it proves clearly that the nefarious profession flourishes despite the law, and must be severely punished if it is to be checked. Last, but not the least, we are constrained to observe that the Magistrate's reason is not only inadequate, but offends against the principle that the law is no respecter of persons." Every single reason that we see operates and makes it absolutely necessary to impose a deterrent sentence. We, therefore, allow the appeal, and enhance the sentence to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 300, in default further imprisonment for 6 months."

"FINDING HIDDEN" TREASURES.

IMPOSTORS SENTENCED FOR MURDER.

How a man and his wife claiming supernatural powers caused the death of 3 persons and rendered two others unconscious by administering to them dhatura poison under the pretext of performing some magic ceremonies with intent to rob them, was related before Justices Fawcett and Madgonkar at the High Court on Thursday during the hearing of an interesting appeal by the Bombay Government.

The first accused Shetya Tima, Wadkar, and the second accused Tippava, his wife, whose ostensible business was that of masons and stone-grinders in the Dharwar District, had acquired the reputation of possessing such supernatural powers as to be able to point out the spots where treasures were hidden. In April 1925, they went to the village of Alagwadi and put up in a temple. Attracted by their fame, crowds of people visited them there of whom the three deceased persons Karshidda, Malappa and Nabishab as well as two others Gadigoppa and Govindgawde came under their hypnotic influence. Accused Now I made

a show of being possessed by spirits, and accused No. 2 suggested that the treasure was hidden in a field outside the village, whither the party then repaired. There the three Lingayats Malappa, Gadigoppa and Govindgawde cooked their rice separately, and the Mahomedan Nabishab and the Kurbar Karshidda also prepared their meals separately.

HOW THEY WERE DUPED.

Accused No. 2 then supplied butter to both the parties, and all the five persons were made to stand at a distance with their backs turned to the food that was being cooked with strict injunction not to look behind. The accused, after some incantations and ceremonies, made the five persons produce their money before the idol. The five persons were then allowed to have their meals, the second accused gave them milk and sugar for being mixed with the rice. The accused did not take food on the plea of a fast. Some time after taking their meals, all the five felt giddy and became unconscious. The accused then deigned after robbing them of all their property. The victims were removed to the hospital by some passers-by, where the first three died from the effects of the poison, while the other two regained their consciousness after some days. The accused who were subsequently traced by the police were found to have in their possession several ornaments which they had purchased with the money they had got as part of their booty.

The Sessions Judge of Dharwar before whom they were tried acquitted them on the charge of murder, but sentenced them to 7 years' rigorous imprisonment each on the charges of administering poison and causing grievous hurt.

The Bombay Government then preferred the present appeal to have the sentence enhanced.

Their Lordships held that though the intention of the accused was only to rob their victims, they must have known the deadly consequences of their act. In view of the fact that three lives were lost, their Lordships convicted them on the charge of murder, and sentenced them to transportation for life.

CASE OF SUICIDE.

At about 3-30 p.m. on Wednesday information was received at the Mahabwari Police Station from J. J. Hospital that one

SABARMATI AND AFTER.

SWARAJIST LEADERS TO ADDRESS TO-DAY.

A public meeting will be held under the joint auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, and the Swarajya Party, to-day (Friday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall Compound, when P. Motilal Nehru, Messrs. S. Srinivas Iyengar, T. C. Goswami and S. Satyamurti will address the meeting regarding Sabarmati and after. Mrs. Naidu to preside.

PT. MOTILAL NEHRU.

BOMBAY, May 6. Pandit Motilal Nehru returned from Sabarmati this morning. He is putting up with Mr. Jayakar and leaves for Allahabad to-morrow night after addressing a public meeting, to-morrow.

Narayan Krishna (25) residing at Kamatipura was admitted to the hospital in a critical condition and that while under treatment he expired.

The body was removed to the morgue by the police where an inquest was held by the Coroner. The evidence showed that the deceased worked in an oil mill at Bapty Road and was quite happy. On the day in question he was found staggering by his brother and subsequently became unconscious. Major H. R. Byrne, House Surgeon, J. J. Hospital was of opinion that death was due to opium poisoning. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A FATAL SLIP

Dama Ramu (19) a Hindu employed by a Parsi lady, residing on the second floor of Daruwalla Building at Baram, Street, was cleaning window panes standing on the sills when his foot slipped and he fell on the ground below. He died on the spot. Medical evidence showed that the death was due to the rupture of liver and spleen. At an inquest held by the Coroner, the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

STEAM SHIPS FOR HAJ PILGRIMS

Maulana Shaukat Ali writes:—Pilgrim ships Dara and Sultanah left on 30th April for Djeddah carrying 2341 taking more pilgrims at Karachi, in all taking about 3,000 pilgrims.

Messrs. Turner Morrison Co's, Jehangir's booking is already finished, Alvi also nearly finished and they are sailing on 5th and 6th May respectively. Nawab Jamshed Ali Khan of Baghat and Nawab Masud Ali Khan of Menda, Aligerh, U. P. are leaving with families by s.s. Jehangir.

S. S. Akbar, taking the Khilafat and Jamiat-ul-Ulma Deputations sails on the 12th. First and Second class seats can be booked through Khilafat Office. 1500 deck passages are available for which large number of pilgrims waiting in Bombay. Incoming passengers should reach here by 9th and inform the Khilafat Office of their requirements. Khawar, Ziani and Sorvistan are also going with pilgrims later on.

GUJARATI WOMEN AND PRIMUS STOVE.

CORONERS REMARKS.

The fatal burning accidents which have recently occurred among Gujarati women in an alarming proportion impelled the Coroner's jury to remark, while holding an inquest on Kailashbai aged 15 years on Wednesday night, urging the Gujarati families to refrain from using primus stoves. Kailashbai lived with her father Gulabdas Gorabhai, a macedum, in Dadyseth Agiary Lane. On the 27th ultimo at 3 p.m. Gulabdas asked his daughter Kailashbai to prepare tea. She lighted the primus stove and stepped forward to take an utensil from a shelf when her sari caught fire and she sustained extensive burns. She was removed to the Sir Harkishandas Narotandas Hospital where she died on Wednesday morning, death being due to septicæmia. At an inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of accidental death. The jury remarked that they (jury) having reason to believe that the majority of cases of deaths due to burns from the flames of primus stoves during the past 12 months having occurred among Gujarati women, they recommend that Gujarati families should abstain from using primus stoves.

DADOO BUILDING FIRE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle." Sir,—My attention has been drawn to the figures of loss published in "The Chronicle" of the 5th instant, in connection with the fire which broke out on Sunday last in Dadoo Buildings situated at Marine Street and Bank Street, and I am surprised to find that the information furnished to you is grossly incorrect. The loss to buildings has not yet been surveyed, either by the surveyors of the Insurance Company concerned, or by my surveyors, and I do not understand how you got the so-called official figures showing the loss to the building in Bank Street at Rs. 30,000 and that in Marine Street at Rs. 85,000. As a matter of fact the loss is out of proportion to the figures published by you, and I have reasons to believe that some interested persons have a hand in supplying such incorrect figures, with a view to create mischief by misleading and prejudicing the

MENAKA.

THE NEW KHADILKAR PLAY.

A new play by Mr. Khadilkar, the well-known Marathi play-wright and editor of the "Nava-Kal," is an event in Maharashtra dramatic world. The Gandharva Natak Mandal for whom Mr. Khadilkar has been writing his wonderful series of Paranic plays for a long time was anxiously awaiting another from his pen, but the pressure of political work left him no leisure until the middle of last year to devote himself seriously to the writing of another play. He decided this time to dramatise the noble Paranic tale of the mighty Vishwamitra, who had grown to be a terror to the gods in "Swargaloka" by the prowess his "tapas" has secured, him being conquered, and humiliated and won back to the joys of wedded bliss by Menaka, the divine songstress whom Indra the Lord of gods, sends down to earth to seduce the sage. Mr. Khadilkar portrays the story with consummate and mature skill, as the guests who were invited to witness the private performance of "Menaka" found yesterday afternoon. The Gandharva Natak Mandal can be said to have discovered in "Menaka" the most successful play in the repertoire and it is certain to have a long run. It is a well knit piece of dramatic work in which only eight persons, four men and four women unfold a very human story. The great sage and his three disciples and Menaka and her three Apsaras, the friends, she brings down from Indra's court as allies in the campaign to turn the ascetics into worldly men exact a human drama of absorbing interest. The humour is brilliant the dialogue throughout on a high level and in diction Mr. Khadilkar is at his very best.

IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

GOVERNMENT APPOINT BOARD.

In view of the fact that roads are fast regaining a position of first importance due to the extraordinary development of mechanical transport the Government of Bombay consider that a definite policy regarding the construction and maintenance of roads in the Presidency proper and in Sind should be laid down and adhered to in the future as far as possible. Accordingly they have appointed a Road Board consisting of the following official and non-official members: Chairman:—The Hon. the Minister of Local Self-Government.

Members:—The Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings; the Secretary, Home Department; the Secretary, General Department; the Commissioner in Sind; the Commissioner, Northern Division; the Commissioner, Central Division; the Commissioner, Southern Division; the Superintending Engineer, Indus Right Bank Circle; the Superintending Engineer, Northern Circle; the Superintending Engineer, Central Circle; the Superintending Engineer, Southern Circle; the Superintending Engineer, Deccan Irrigation Circle; the Under-Secretary to Government, Public Works Department Roads and Buildings (Secretary to the Board); the Colonel on the Staff General Staff, Southern Command; Sardar Bhasabhai Raisinghji, M.L.C., Thakor of Kewada; Khan Bahadur D. B. Cooper, M.L.C.; Rao Bahadur S. T. Kamli, M.L.C.; Khan Bahadur S. N. Bhutto, C.I.S., O.B.E., M.L.C. The functions of the Board will be to advise Government on the division of the roads into classes in accordance with their importance and utility, on the laying down of standards to which each class of road should conform on the allocation of the funds that may from time to time be available on the policy to be followed in regard to the provincialisation of roads and generally on the construction of new roads and maintenance of roads and their utility, by various forms of transport.

JAIN CONFERENCE POSTPONED

The special session of the Jain Svetamber Conference has been postponed sine die owing to illness of President-elect, Rai Manilalji Mahar Bahadur. The dates for holding the session will be announced when fixed.

SARAL JAIN SANGH'S RESOLUTION.

With reference to the Special Session of the Jain Conference resolved to be held in Bombay on the 14th and 15th instant by the Standing Committee of the Conference, a meeting of the Saral Jain Sangh of Bombay was held under the Presidentship of Sanghpati Seth Ratanchand Khimchand Moteshwar on the 5th instant and the said meeting unanimously passed the following resolution:—

"The Bombay Saral Jain Sangh assembled to-day resolved that the resolution of the Standing Committee, without unanimous opinion, to call special session of the Conference, is not proper and as long as the Committee appointed by the All India Jain Sangh in the matter of Shri Shetrunjaya Sangh is acting in the matter, the Sangh meeting of to-day does not think it proper to call the Session of the Conference still when it may seem necessary and the Secretaries of the Conference will request for same this Sangh is ready to give permission to hold the Conference and willing to offer its services with body, mind and wealth."

BHAYNAGAR CONFERENCE.

RAJKOT, May 5. The second session of the Bhavnagar Subjects' Conference will be held at Mahura on May 12 and 13, under the presidency of Mr. Anantlal Thakkar, President of Bhil Seva Mandal and a member of the Servants of India Society, Poona. Seth Harilal Parekh will be the chairman of the Reception Committee.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowell Hormasji and Co.,
Frere Road, Fort.)

6th May, 1926

Previous Closing Rate 18-19

To-day's Opening Rate 18-30

Difference + 11

To-day's Closing Rate 18-61

Difference + 42

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information
Service, Ismail Bldg., Moraby Road,
Bombay.)

JULY:

6th May 1926.

Previous Closing Rate 9-15

To-day's Opening Rate 9-20

Difference + 05

To-day's Closing Rate 9-34

Difference + 19

Khandi Market 337-8-0

Sewri Market 336-8-0

PROTECTION OF INDUSTRIES.

EXAMPLE FROM AUSTRALIA.

The following extract from the "Iron monger" will be read with interest:—

"A prominent firm of iron and steel merchants in London has received from its agent in Australia some notes on the proposed increase in the Australian tariff duties, in the course of which he says: 'The Tariff Board is a body formed to protect Australian industries and to enable the Australians to build up new industries under the protection of a tariff. Hardly anyone here is willing to protest against the endeavour of the Government to force the growth of manufacture in the country by imposing a higher duty. Even the importers of British iron and steel material will, I think, refuse to protest for fear of the unpopularity which such action might cause. Almost everyone here believes in protection. The man in the street says: 'Australia would be no good without protection; look at me, I earn good money and am proud of my country.' It is useless to say it is uneconomic. The Australians prefer prosperity to economics. In the railway carriages and the street cars there are signs. 'Buy Australian made and help Australian trade'. The Australians are out for protection, and the establishment of industries in the country is the policy of the whole people. They think it is unpatriotic to oppose high duties.'"

POONA RACES.

The following is the List of Dates of the Poona Racing Season, 1926:—

POONA SUMMER MEETING.
1st day Saturday, 31st July, 2nd day Saturday, 7th August, 3rd day Saturday, 14th August, 4th day Saturday, 21st August, 5th day Monday, 23rd August, 6th day Saturday, 28th August.

POONA RACES, 1ST MEETING.
1st day Monday, 30th August, 2nd day Saturday, 4th September, 3rd day Wednesday, 8th September, 4th day Saturday, 11th September.

POONA RACES, 2ND MEETING.
1st day Tuesday, 14th September, 2nd day Saturday, 18th September, 3rd day Saturday, 25th September.

POONA AUTUMN MEETING.
1st day Saturday, 2nd October, 2nd day Wednesday, 6th October, 3rd day Saturday, 9th October.

KARNATAK VOLUNTEER CONFERENCE

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
HUBLI, May 4.

The Karnataka Provincial Volunteer Conference meets at Bellary on Saturday, May 22nd.

Mr. K. Gururajanna, Pleader, Bellary, has been elected the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Conference. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishnarao of Koppa-Kadur (Mysore State) will preside over the Conference.

KATHIAWAR POLITICAL CONFERENCE

RAJKOT, May 5.

Due to scarcity of water at Porbandar and other cities in Kathiawar, the fourth session of the Kathiawar Political Conference has been postponed till the winter.—A.P.

A Lahore message says: Pandit Madam Mohan Malaviya has been elected president of the Hindi Sahitya Sammelan Conference, to be held here at the end of May.

Death is reported in England of Sir James Duncan, chairman of the board of directors of Messrs. Steel Bros. and Company, Ltd.

Mr. W. A. Gray of Finlay Fleming and Co. has been elected President of the Burma Chamber of Commerce vice Mr. E. Calder who has left for England. Mr. Gray has also been nominated to the Council of State vice Sir Adam Ritchie to represent the Burma Chambers.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1926.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN SCHOLARSHIP.

We have been fully conscious of the
 national importance of the work already
 achieved by the Archaeological Department.
 We have been conscious also of the still
 greater work in the future we have a right
 to expect from the Department. We have,
 therefore, repeatedly and for years insisted
 on an educative and definite policy that
 will make the achievements of the
 Department more easily and more
 systematically known to the people
 of the country. Its acts of omission, fre-
 quent and noticeable as they are, have
 been, by us, deliberately and from time to
 time examined from the same point of
 view. The full implications of the policy,
 inadequate as it is, cumulated so far back
 in 1915 have not, it is evident, materi-
 ally affected the activities of the Depart-
 ment meant to be thus directed. About
 two years ago, proposals were again made
 for certain re-arrangements in the Depart-
 ment. We then pointed out how neces-
 sary it was that the proposals should satisfy
 the intellectual aspirations and needs of
 the country. But the acts of omission, if
 explained, have seldom received from those
 responsible for the control of the Depart-
 ment the attention they should have re-
 ceived. The debate during the last sessions
 of the Legislative Assembly focussed
 popular attention on the importance of the
 finds at Mahen-jodaro and Harappa. It
 recalled incidentally, the glaring
 omissions. There have been complaints
 from journals in India, representative of
 both English and Indian opinion, about
 the inequitable manner in which informa-
 tion of great national importance has been
 supplied or distributed abroad by those
 responsible to or associated with the
 Department.

A correspondent in the "Pioneer" actu-
 ally suggests that he knows
 from his own experience how
 little the Archaeological Department
 encourages Indian journalists, whether
 of British or of Indian nationality. The
 protests of the Bhandarkar Research In-
 stitute and the Bharat Itihas Sanshodhak
 Mandal, Poona, against the removal of the
 finds, the action of the Bombay Branch
 of the Royal Asiatic Society claiming reliable
 information about them, the discussion in
 the Assembly and the rejection of the
 proposal for a big trust fund as well as
 the approval of the annual grant of 2 1/2
 lakhs are all significant incidents. They
 are significant as bringing into
 relief the claims of Indian
 scholarship, beginning to be articulate. It
 is possible to regard these incidents as
 obstacles in the path of the Department.
 The attitude can be easily adopted by
 those incompetent to estimate the neces-
 sity of the work essential to the growth
 of Indian scholarship and thus eager to econo-
 mize the money spent on the Department.
 It can also be assumed by those in the
 Department itself who fail to see in the
 incidents the growing influence and legiti-
 mate demands of Indian scholarship.
 Both the points of view are
 mistaken. For, the advancement of
 Indian scholarship is, from every conceiv-
 able point of view, an educational neces-
 sity of the highest national importance.
 The cultural achievements and heritage of
 India are a spiritual legacy which India
 holds in trust for the world. No expendi-
 ture could thus be too extravagant for the
 fulfilment by the nation of the obliga-
 tions to the intellectual world that has
 learnt to honour and respect the unique
 distinction and altitude of the culture re-

vealed in the yet unconnected and imper-
 fect story of her past. We would, there-
 fore, encourage, as we should every honest
 effort to discover and adjust the connect-
 ing links of that story. The Archaeological
 Department is, for the same reason, en-
 titled to every assistance from those who
 direct and guide the Government. But the
 Department should, in all fairness, now
 discard the conservative habits and detach-
 ment that have evoked complaints about
 favouritism to alien journals and protests
 about the Mahen-jodaro finds on the
 one hand and the inevitable retort as indi-
 cated in the rejection of the proposal for
 a permanent trust fund on the other. We,
 therefore, suggest that the Department
 should lose no time in placing before the
 public a policy and considered plans that
 will assure the public that its inadvertent
 omissions are not deliberate and that
 it will guarantee the satisfaction of
 the growing claims of Indian scholar-
 ship.

Its publications and activities ought
 to be controlled by a definite educative
 aim. Its publicity should be such as will
 secure just treatment to every Indian jour-
 nal as a matter of course. The measures
 necessary for the training and employment
 of Indian scholars ought soon to be an
 established fact. Facilities for the
 information and guidance of schol-
 ars, both inside and outside the Depart-
 ment, should now be efficiently organised.
 Museums, research societies and
 learned institutes ought now to find their
 legitimate place in the schemes for en-
 lightenment undertaken by the Department.
 We omit reference to particulars because
 there is, we feel sure, need for a general
 reorganisation of the Department. Our
 claims are, we may mention, by no means
 incompatible with our appreciation of the
 work achieved by the scholars outside the
 country. Their services entitle us to claim
 their cooperation. We are competent to
 justify our claims, provided we are offered
 a chance. Otherwise, we shall have to
 fight for the chance and take it. We are,
 in any case, determined to secure the claims
 which consciousness of the illimitable cul-
 tural wealth of the nation makes inalien-
 able. We are ready to welcome all earnest
 scholars from abroad to share the common
 wealth. But we cannot allow them to
 steal it away.

PEACE AND THE PEOPLE.

An English Labour journal recently
 declared that the Council of the League of
 Nations had lost another chance "of
 attracting the two Powers which stand
 outside the League's orbit of work. It
 refused to make it possible for Russia to
 attend the preparatory Conference on Dis-
 armament. As for America that country
 remains convinced that the League does
 not really mean business. She is fortif-
 ied in this opinion by the report her Am-
 bassador in London made from Geneva re-
 garding the sincerity of feeling behind
 this talk of disarmament. He found the
 feeling far from sincere. He believed,
 however, that British public opinion was
 sincerely pacific, but that the British Gov-
 ernment was being carried along in the
 wake of France and her satellites because
 co-operation with France is desirable in
 the Near East and elsewhere."

In other words, the old idea of alliances
 for defence and defence holds ground in
 Europe and America is convinced that such
 alliances mean the continued necessity of
 keeping the powder dry. Her pacifists,
 therefore, welcome her attitude of prolonged
 isolation from European efforts to
 achieve peace by means of
 alleged disarmament. They suggest
 that real disarmament can come
 only if in a World Conference to discuss
 "Peace and the People," the people are
 united in forcing the State in every coun-
 try to agree to the complete eradication
 of compulsory military training from edu-
 cational institutions, to the education of
 the youth, by peace movements, into an
 understanding of the real purpose and im-
 plication of voluntary military training.
 The State must also make everywhere
 genuine efforts to devise a plan for the
 outlawing of war in order to abolish it as
 a means of even defensive warfare, trust-
 ing to international arbitration alone for
 justice. It must also agree to devise
 legislation to provide for a vote of the
 people prior to any declaration of war.
 Unless agitation takes place in Europe on
 these lines, America is not going to come
 into the League. Who can say that she
 is not right?

AT IT AGAIN.

The White Settlers in Kenya are at it
 again in trying to debar Indians in the colony
 from the exercise of the powers which
 any citizen of a civilised State has a right
 to enjoy. He must be free to buy and sell
 just like any other citizen, settle anywhere
 he likes and no restrictions must be im-
 posed on his pursuit of an honourable
 career. The Kenya Government at the
 instigation of the White settlers had agreed
 to embark on a policy of restricting these
 elementary rights in case of the Indians,
 particularly their right to pur-
 chase land in certain localities and the
 agitation against its policy was carried on
 by Kenya Indians who had the full
 support of this country until the Imperial
 Government in July 1923 settled in a White
 Paper it issued on the subject of the Kenya
 Administration at least this one point about
 segregation in favour of the Indians.
 There was to be no restriction on the rights
 of the Indians to purchase land in the Low-
 lands. But our Mombasa corres-
 pondent mentions that the Kenya Govern-
 ment intends bringing back the segregation
 policy by its proposal of auctioning only to
 Europeans twenty-one residential plots in
 July next. Our countrymen in Kenya
 must be on their guard against such
 pernicious attempts to deprive them of their
 just rights. In their renewed fight for
 their preservation they will have full
 support from this country.

LORD READING AND RENDITION OF BERAR.

(BY S. M. RAHMAN.)

"Of all men", once remarked a judge
 who had proved a failure as the Dewan
 of an Indian State, "judges are the most
 inept administrators." This confession of
 a great jurist, trained in forensic lore from
 his very boy-hood, states the truth and no-
 thing but the truth—the real truth and not
 the "truth" which occasionally emanates
 from the witness-boxes of the courts of
 British justice. The cold calculating logic
 of facts, on which their minds are nar-
 rowed, often puts an unbearable strain on
 their sense of proportion. That this lack
 of mental equilibrium, sometimes, reaches
 the depths of bathos, is illustrated by
 the remarks of a certain judge, an extreme
 instance indeed, who asked a witness to
 prove that he was alive? Ideals and Judges
 have always got to be at logger-heads, while
 ideals are the very essence of Government,
 and an administrator without an ideal is
 not much better than a body without soul.

Lord Reading's Want of Perspective.

It was this lack of ideals, of political
 perspective, which brought about the stu-
 pendous failure of Lord Reading's regime,
 in all Departments of the State, in general,
 and, in the Department of Foreign Affairs
 in particular. His momentous and histo-
 ric reply to the Nizam, on the vexed ques-
 tion of the restoration of Berar to its right-
 ful owner, is the best example in point.

It was not because of any lack of ability
 that Lord Reading had failed, for he had
 come to India with a record al-
 most peerless among the Viceroy's
 of India, even Baron Curzon could not
 lay claim to such distinguished services,
 prestige and influence, when he first entered
 the portals of the replica of the Kedgeleston
 House in Calcutta to assume the insignia
 of the Viceroyal Office. Those who had
 occasions to hear his splendidly-couched
 perorations were, always, impressed, with
 the astounding agility of an intellect, which
 knew how to cloud the clearest issues with
 an inimitable grace.

Satraps and Intellectuals.

Perhaps high mental equipment is but
 a matter of minor importance as far as suc-
 cess or failure of a Governor is concerned.
 When the clever and astute Sir Bamfylde
 Fuller of Bengal fame—rather notoriously—
 went "Home", there was no one more an-
 xious to meet with him than the "honest"
 John at the Whitehall. After a protracted
 interview, which must have been awkward
 to both, the only impression that the fam-
 ous "doyen" of the Civil Service left on the
 mind of Morley was that the erstwhile
 Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal was
 as incapable of governing an Indian Pro-
 vince as he himself was of driving a steam
 engine. A mediocre Hardinge was more
 successful as an administrator than the
 brilliant predecessor of his predecessor. The
 soldier-statesman Minto, of robust common-
 sense, had wrought less havoc in this coun-
 try, in spite of his deportations, than the
 "justice-loving" ex-Lord Chief Justice of
 England, who had risen, through sheer
 force of ability, from the humble position
 of a ship-boy to the exalted heights of
 the Viceroyal throne.

A Rebut to the Ruling Princes.

In one respect at least Lord Reading
 has ventured further than the most ambi-
 tious of his predecessors. Even the great
 pro-Consul Curzon, who could play the

Grand Moghal, in all the splendence of
 the barbaric East, before the "Princes and
 people assembled" to do homage
 to the representative of His Ma-
 jesty the King-Emperor, in the then
 forsaken capital of the magnificent Shah-
 Jahan, had not the courage openly to lec-
 ture to the Ruling Chiefs on their
 "subordination", not to His
 Majesty the Emperor, but to the
 ever-changing governments at Simla or
 in the Downing Street. All these years
 they were given to understand, in the words
 of Lord Reading, that "from a condition of
 subordinate isolation the allied and protect-
 ed States were raised to the position of
 partners and were finally united to the British
 Government." They were told that
 "it was not", to quote another eminent
 British historian, "as successors of a pa-
 gant dynasty at Delhi that the British
 Government claimed any suzerainty."

A Breach of Promise.

In the course of his letter to His Exalted
 Highness the Nizam, communicating the
 final decision of the Secretary of State for
 India on the subject of rendition of Berar,
 Lord Reading has repudiated some of the
 most solemn pledges to the Rulers of Indian
 States. In reply to his claim, that in re-
 spect of the internal affairs of Hyderabad
 His Exalted Highness the Nizam stood on
 the same footing as British Government in
 respect of internal affairs of British India,
 the Ex-Viceroy has, in most unambiguous
 terms, stated that "the sovereignty of the
 British crown was supreme in India and no
 ruler of an Indian State could justifiably
 claim to negotiate with the British Govern-
 ment on an equal footing." This categori-
 cal declaration which runs counter to the
 avowed foreign policy of British Govern-
 ment in India, raises issues which are
 broader and more important than the ques-
 tion which elicited that most ill-conceived
 reply. In this connection it is necessary
 to recall the memorable debate in the House
 of Commons, initiated by Mr. Gladstone,
 during the course of which the then Premier
 Benjamin Disraeli, had made an announce-
 ment, on the subject of relations between
 the British Government and the Indian
 States. "I am under the belief that at
 this moment there are Princes and States
 in India," said Mr. Gladstone, "over which
 we have never assumed dominion what-
 ever may have been our superiority of
 strength. I ask whether supremacy over
 certain important Native States in India
 was ever vested in the Company or whether
 it was not. We are bound to ask the Right
 Hon. Gentleman whether this supremacy
 was so vested or not, and whether he can
 assure us on his own responsibility that no
 political change in the condition of the
 Native States of India will be effected by
 this Bill." In reply to this interpellation
 the Prime Minister announced—"The
 change of title does not in the least affect
 the rights, dignity, or honour of Native
 Princes in India." Now all the Ruling
 Chiefs are bluntly told, on the authority
 of the Governor-General and Viceroy of
 India, that all the solemn pledges were
 merely an eye-wash and were never
 meant to be carried out. That the so-
 called independence of the Indian Princes
 was the shadow rather than the substance,
 and that, all these years, British diplomacy
 has been endeavouring to cover up its re-
 ality with the tinsel of Foreign Office peri-
 ods. Howsoever it may be camouflaged,
 this brazen-faced repudiation of sacrosanct
 promises cannot redound to the credit of
 Indian Government, and is not, likely to
 be taken, lying down, by the hierarchy of
 "His Majesty's Allies" in the country.
 (To Be Continued.)

MANG GARUDIS OF BOMBAY

A CASE FOR INVESTIGATION.

(BY S. H. JABHWALA.)

II.
 If it is humanly impossible that the non-
 criminal children of those who might have
 been criminal in the past can-
 not be freed from the duty
 of regular "Haazi" at the Police
 Thana a whole-hearted protest needs to be
 raised against the injudicious way in which
 Government are treating this unfortunate
 tribe. There is a Criminal Tribes Depart-
 ment under Government of which Mr.
 Starte is the officer in charge. He has
 groups located at Sholapur, Ambarnath,
 Bijapur, Gadag, Hubli, Dharwar, Bara-
 mati, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad (Deccan)
 and so forth. He appoints Missionaries
 as inspectors, teachers, preachers, etc.,
 in each settlement, one such being at Dharavi
 which I personally visited thrice and
 another at Naigaon but it is not organised
 by Missionaries. Of course, under Mis-
 sionary influence if the older people do
 not develop Christian sentiments the rising
 generations grow up as Christians. Gov-
 ernment thus may be said to be encourag-
 ing a class of creed in this country though
 it is vowed to no partial inclinations for
 any.

Influence of Missionaries.

I have come to know that the Arya
 Samajists have on this point their differ-
 ences with the Missionaries. Reports are
 conflicting as to which party does the
 greater amount of good to the Garudis.
 I have great respect for the Missionaries

as well as the Salvation Army but I cannot
 bear to see that religious conversion
 should be exercised upon a people whose
 lot is entirely under the control of the
 party carrying out that conversion. Even
 though there may be no allegation as to
 exercise of force yet the very subordination
 of condition is in itself a very powerful
 factor. Certainly, the Missionaries are
 attempting to render yeoman service by
 trying to redeem the Mangs from vice. I
 have heard it alleged that per each convert
 a certain amount of money is advanced to
 the petty official.

Yearning for Freedom.

Be it what it may, the second fault of
 Government is that they permit conversion
 of these helpless men and women who are
 tied down by their Subordinate Department
 under a restriction from which they cannot
 escape. Liberty above all is every-
 thing dear even to these rude uncivilized
 people. I have met people yearning
 to be free from Government's disastrous
 restrictions unnecessarily imposed upon
 them.

The only conveniences so far as I have
 seen in their local settlement are free air to
 breathe and free water to drink. The
 miserable red huts in which they are huddled
 together afford no shelter against the sun
 nor protection against the wind and
 rain. Especially, during the monsoon, a
 large number of people die owing to
 malaria. If a Department is run at the
 expense of the public the public has a
 right to ask Government openly why such
 a painful condition is permitted in our
 midst.

Notes of the Day.

Hard Lines.

M. Paul Bluyssen, Senator from India
 in the French Upper House has been pay-
 ing a visit to Syria. In the columns of the
 "Europe Nouvelle" he gives an account
 of his impressions of the French adminis-
 tration of Syria, and though his tone is
 hopeful, it is noticeable that he has been
 much struck by the foolish and doctrinaire
 methods of French Colonial adminis-
 trators who preceded M. de Juve-
 nel. He thinks it is hard lines on France
 that at the time her eyes are opened to the
 real work that lies before her in Syria, the
 work of honestly setting the people, who
 are to be administered by her under a
 mandate from the League of Nations, on
 the road to genuine self-government, ideas
 of resolute government are not even now
 being thrown over-board as valueless by
 the French politicians. He warmly praises
 M. de Jouvencel's work which is sincerely
 pacifist in its methods and draws attention
 to the fact that a Constitution for Syria
 has been talked about for the last four and
 a half years by the French Press, the
 French Parliament and French officialdom.
 Now M. de Jouvencel means to secure it for
 Syria in six months.

The Only Course.

M. Bluyssen mentions an interesting fact
 while discussing his Syrian visit in the
 "Europe Nouvelle". He says France must
 settle once for all what her Oriental policy
 is going to be. Since 1920 that policy has
 been such as to compel France to obtain a
 decisive victory everywhere by sheer force
 of arms if her prestige is to be kept up.
 He was never a supporter of the "Syrian
 adventure" because Marshall Lyautey had
 warned him about the "Riffian Peril" long
 ago and he had indicated how this "Riffian
 Peril" was sure to have its repercussions
 elsewhere. Now the one thing for France
 is in his opinion to "save her military
 face." It does not appear that she can
 do so easily in the Riff country, because
 Abdul Kerim has been obliged again to
 choose the only course possible to him as
 the self-respecting head of a people
 determined to fight to the last for their
 independence. He has launched his offen-
 sive again, convinced that the Franco-Span-
 ish peace terms are dishonourable and hu-
 miliating. He can count on the support
 of the Djebelars for a united attack against
 the Spaniards, while he continues to tell
 France that he has no particular quarrel
 with her so long as she keeps out of his
 territory.

Deterrent Punishment.

The number of cases brought to light in
 which designing persons lure young girls
 to houses of ill-fame and keep them there
 practically as prisoners and force them to
 lead a life of prostitution is growing in
 number in this Presidency. We com-
 mended on the comparatively light sentences
 passed some time ago in two cases which
 were tried in this city. In the case which
 came up before the Third Presidency
 Magistrate on Wednesday last the guilty
 parties had no extenuating circumstances
 whatever to plead. Both were women and
 knew fully what they were about. Mr.
 Dastur who convicted them was quite right
 in remarking that deterrent punishment was
 necessary in such cases. The punishment
 must be in the case of offences like these fit
 the crime so adequately as to be a real
 warning to other wrong-doers, but we would
 suggest extra efforts on the part of those
 engaged in rescue work so as to prevent
 unfortunate young women falling into the
 hands of human harpies.

The Clerk's Lot.

The Bombay Labour Office has been
 taking a Census of Clerical Wages for this
 city. In the April issue of the "Labour
 Gazette" the results of the inquiry are
 given in the third of a series of four arti-
 cles which are meant to deal with the ques-
 tion in exhaustive detail. The final re-
 sults of the inquiry indicate that in July
 1924 the wages of all classes of clerical
 labour in this city rose by 76 per cent in
 comparison with 1924. The decade was
 remarkable for the growth in number of
 women clerks, but the time has not yet
 come when the "mere male" will be out-
 stepped out of his job by the enterprising fe-
 male. In 1914 there were found to be
 only 20 women clerks, in July 1924 the
 number rose to 108. As regards the
 average monthly earnings of all types of
 clerical labour, they amounted to Rs. 118-
 5-11 in July 1924 as compared with Rs. 68-
 5-11 in July 1914. It must be mentioned
 that wholesale prices in Bombay also in-
 creased in March 1926 over the July 1914
 data by 44 p.c. for foods and by 53 p.c.
 for non-foods. Thus the clerks have at
 present none too easy a time of it.

The Need for Caution.

In the Bombay Corporation agenda for
 May occurs the notice of a motion by Mr.
 J. B. Boman Behram asking the Roads
 Committee to report whether "with a view
 to preventing vehicular accidents in the
 neighbourhood of stopping stations of
 tram-cars" it was not desirable or feasible
 to compel drivers of motor cars and other
 vehicles to slow down considerably, if not
 to stop when nearing these stopping stations.
 Considering the number of complaints about
 the difficulties passengers getting out of
 tram cars experience if they want to know
 clear of the invading motor and how
 traffic at busy corners this need for caution
 which the Roads Committee ought to in-
 sist upon, is long overdue. In New York and
 other big cities in America there is a rule
 strictly enforced that motor and vehicle
 traffic must slow down at stopping station
 of tram-cars. Such a rule is imperative
 necessary in this crowded city, particularly
 when motor traffic shows such remarkable
 increase.

RIOTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS. EMERGENCY POWERS ASKED FOR.

"SWAYED BY SINISTER HANDS."

LABOUR'S CHARGE AGAINST GOVERNMENT.

STIFLING OF PRESS: "DAILY HERALD" OFFICE RAIDED

"RED" COMRADES TO THE RESCUE.

LONDON, May 5.

If revolution is in progress in Britain, it has hitherto been carried out with a traditional British phlegm, the most striking outward evidence of which has been the amazing manifestation of an enormous increase of motor traffic compared with that of the last industrial upheaval. The general strike has enforced earlier rising of people anxious to reach their business in the city by motor or on foot, unusually crowded tea-shops supplying breakfasts. There is an increase in certain commodities of food notably fish, which has doubled. Milk is 25 per cent. dearer to-day. Both the sides are satisfied with the position. Government spokesmen broadcasting to-day says the position throughout the country is satisfactory and that there is no sign of panic or even great excitement. No serious disturbance has taken place anywhere. The food supplies are normal. 19,450 volunteers have hitherto been enrolled in London. Volunteers are flowing in all over the country. The Trade Union Congress announces that the response of workers to call for strike has surpassed expectations. The difficulty of the General Council has been to keep men at work in trades which are "second line of defence." Everywhere there is order and good temper. The Council is confident of securing an honourable settlement.

FIVE-LINE LEADER.

Apart from the attenuated "Times," "British Gazette," financial papers, and the "Daily Mirror," the last of which succeeded in distributing in London the news of the five-line leading article extended its readers to stand fast and support the Government, no papers were published in London to-day. The Trade Union Council announces its intention to respond to the Government's "British Gazette" by publishing from the "Daily Herald" a newspaper called "The British Worker."—Reuter.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons Sir Joynson-Hicks moving the confirmation of the emergency powers regulations, quoted declarations by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald in 1924 in support of them, which were a very fair statement of the present Government's position. He explained that the regulations against incitement to mutiny and biggish, enabled summary action to be taken instead of a long trial and the police were authorised to make arrests without warrants.

IN THE INTEREST OF NATIONAL LIFE.

Another regulation enabled them to search any building suspected of printing or issuing any document calculated to cause mutiny or disaffection among the forces of the Crown, the police or the civilians or to impede or restrict the measures for water, fuel, light and other public necessities. This regulation gave him great power, but he said quite definitely that the interests of the life of the nation, these powers were at present necessary.

CROWN FORCES AS VOLUNTEERS.

He stated that the services regarded as vital necessity were under one regulation which empowered the Government to call on the Crown forces to assist in carrying on the Government and included electricity, the maintenance of electrical and mechanical plant and machinery, the Port of London transport, the motor spirit and continuance of railway services. He had already made orders in respect of them. He proceeded to mention that the railway service was improving as also the omnibus services and underground railways. All London electricity stations except five run by the Municipality were working well and the Government had introduced naval ratings and volunteers to assist the loyal workers. He referred in this connection to the cessation of the generation of electricity power and light during day-time in the five stations which affected the London Hospital, a number of bakeries worked by electricity and cold storage stations in the docks as a result of which meat was likely to go bad.

SPECIAL CONSTABLES SWORN IN.

Sir Joynson-Hicks said that the food supply in London was proceeding quite satisfactorily. Referring to the question of the protection of willing workers, he said that he proposed to ask the community as a whole to enrol as special constables in much larger numbers. 7,500 original special constables were already on duty and over 3,000 were sworn in during the last two days.

BAN ON COMMUNIST MEETING.

He directed the police not to allow the proposed mass meeting in the heart of London to-night organised by the Deptford branch of the Communist party and hundred associations. He appealed to the people not to take notice of alarmist rumours, many of which were already circulated. The only riot that occurred was a small one. The country was steady at the moment and he enjoined it to stand fast. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of

York were present in the Peers' gallery during the sitting.

DON'T CLOUD THE ISSUE.

Mr. Henderson, the ex-Homes Secretary, emphasised that the T. U. C. had offered to maintain the essential services. He criticised the bitter attack in the leading article of the "British Gazette" on men whose praises the Government was singing only a few days ago. He appealed to the House to get through the formula for settlement of the dispute on which they were working before the final break which he believed would not have occurred, if the news had not come through that a certain paper had been interfered with.

Mr. Lloyd George condemned the precipitancy with which the negotiations had been broken off. He agreed with Mr. Henderson that the nation had a good deal of sympathy with the miners, but the general strike had obscured the merits of the miners' case and alienated their sympathy. The Government had public opinion behind them in their present steps. He agreed with the condemnation of the article in the "British Gazette."

"BRITISH GAZETTE"—NOT A PROPAGANDIST ORGAN!

Sir Joynson-Hicks intervening said he had not read that article until that moment, but would convey the Opposition's views to the editor. The paper was published in a great hurry. The Government did not desire to use it for propaganda purposes.

LIBERALS NOT OPPOSED TO EMERGENCY POWERS.

Mr. Lloyd George accepted this, but asked for a complete impartiality as to the views of all parties. It could not be for the absence of space because the whole paragraph to-day was devoted to monkeys, boarded and lazy lizards stopping the Press. It was a very foolish thing. The Liberals would not oppose the regulations.

NEVER INCITED TROOPS.

Mr. Thomas stated that the General Council of the Trade Union Congress in a counter news bulletin had repudiated emphatically that the Government was being challenged and had instructed the repudiation of anyone inciting or suggesting insubordination or mutiny by troops or sailors. Labour desired to make it an industrial dispute.

Mr. Haden Guest urging the resumption of the negotiations feared that some rash or ill-considered action of some hot-heads might precipitate the catastrophe.

SWAYED BY "SINISTER HANDS."

Mr. John Bromley, the engineers' leader, admitted that if all the Government resources were brought to bear they were bound to be defeated, but it would not be this week or next or week after. He paid a tribute to the peace efforts of the Premier who at the last moment was swayed by "sinister hands."

Sir Edward Iliffe on behalf of the group of newspapers with a circulation of ten million copies a week had offered to print two columns of matter supplied by the Labour party, provided the matter conformed to law. He was confident that other editors would take the same line.

"Is the question of dignity keeping the parties apart?", warmly queried Mr. T. P. O'Connor. "Good God! Was dignity of any man to be compared with the disaster facing the country?"

LABOUR INVINCIBLE.

Mr. Clynes laying stress on the ultimate invincibility of the Labourites claimed that the strike call had been, not merely successful, but hundreds of thousands of men had come out who were not required to strike.

The studied absence of anything in the nature of embittered personal references gave a strong evidence of all parties earnestly seeking solution. There was an eager chorus of demands to know the nature of the "formula" which Mr. Thomas declared the Labourites were ready to present to the Premier when the negotiations were broken off.

LABOUR OPPOSE EMERGENCY MEASURES.

The Labourites opposed the number of individual clauses in the regulations especially that empowering the Postmaster to refuse to accept certain classes of telegrams.

The amendment was defeated by 301 votes to 92. A similar fate overtook the motion to delete the clause prohibiting the possession of firearms, explosives, weapons, stones and dangerous missiles.

The debate was adjourned till to-morrow.

FRESH MOVE FOR NEGOTIATIONS.

LONDON, May 5. The lobbies to-night were animatedly discussing the suggestion that the Speaker should be asked to preside at the conference possibly between Mr. MacDonald, Mr.

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. SAKLATVALA.

FOUND GUILTY OF
SEDITION.
SENTENCED TO TWO
MONTHS' IMPRISONMENT.

LONDON, May 6.

Mr. Saklatvala has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment.—Reuter.

Mr. Saklatvala, who has been representing North Battersea in Parliament since October, 1924, and who has been arrested on a charge of sedition, is the only Indian in that House. He belongs to the Communist Party of Great Britain and had once before (1922-23) represented the same Constituency in Parliament. He was born in Bombay on 28th March 1874, his mother being a sister of the late Mr. J. N. Tata, the Great Parsi industrialist. He was educated in St. Xavier's College and was later called to the Bar in England. He joined the family firm of Tata Sons and rose to be Departmental Manager of Tata Ltd., London, which post he resigned only last year, owing to his political pre-occupations. He first went to England in 1905. He did a good deal of exploration work in Bengal and Bihar prior to the foundation of the great Tata Steel industry at Jamshedpur. He was engaged in welfare work in Bombay in connection with plague hospitals and slums. In England he interested himself in Labour and Socialist activities and by 1916 became an active member of the I. L. P. On the failure of the movement to affiliate the I. L. P. to the Third International, he became a member of the British Communist Party. He is one of the founders of the Workers' Welfare League of India in London, which aims at equalising standards between European and Asiatic labour. Last year he intended to proceed to the United States as a member of the Interparliamentary Union deputation, but his entry was banned by the American Government. In December last he was invited to preside over the first Indian Communist Congress held at Cawnpore, but he was unable to spare time to come to India. Mr. Saklatvala is married to an English lady and has three sons and two daughters.

"WANTON EXERCISE OF
TYRANNICAL POWER."

LORDS DISCUSS STRIKE SITUATION.

LONDON, May 5.

The fact that we were only at the beginning of the issue hitherto unexperienced and that the Government was groping its way, was emphasised by Lord Birkenhead in the House of Lords while supporting the motion to continue the Emergency Powers Act which was carried without division. He declared that Government did not intend to interfere with peaceful picketing, but he was unable to give assurance that this would be the last of demands that Government would have to make of the Parliament. He reiterated that Government was not prepared to negotiate as long as the threat of a general strike was held out in the field.

Lord Buckmaster supporting the motion on behalf of the Liberals spoke of the strike as one of the most wanton exercises of tyrannical power that the country was called on to meet in the centuries.

The debate produced a dialogue between Lord Haldane and Lord Birkenhead, when the latter demanded a clear and unequivocal statement whether Lord Haldane approved of the general strike. The burden of Lord Haldane's contribution was that the negotiations ought to be continued.—Reuter.

"PEOPLE WILL NOT
SURRENDER"

CAUSTIC COMMENTS OF "THE TIMES"

LONDON, May 6.

The "Times," which though restricted to four pages appears in its usual form, points out in the course of a leader that the duty of good citizens is to keep steady and preserve goodwill, but goodwill and sympathy cannot obliterate the fact that the general strike inflicts grievous injury upon the community as a whole, nor prevent the nation from reproaching misdeeds as it deserves. The paper says the general strike is an engine of extortion to be applied to the nation with certainty of enormous loss, and, probably an economic disaster until the nation compels Parliament to bow to the usurping authority, but says "The Times," the people will not surrender.—Reuter's Special.

STATEMENT OF M. C. C.

LONDON, May 6.

The M.C.C., in a statement, says that while it does not desire to dictate either to county Clubs or to cricketers, it believes that both may be desirous of its opinion. Consequently, it recommends the counties to carry on as well as circumstances permit, though owing to transport difficulties some matches may be reduced to two days or even abandoned. While the eleven may be much weakened due to the absence of cricketers, public duty would suggest that cricketers should be guided by a sense of public duty rather than by affection to the county, but the M.C.C. would strongly recommend that the best possible eleven should be fielded against the Australians as on these occasions cricketers may from the courtesy to our guests legitimately obtain leave from public duty.—Reuter's Special.

FOR WHITES ONLY

KENYA GOVT'S LATEST.

MOVE TO SEGREGATE
INDIANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MOMBASA, May 5.

In spite of the emphatic decision of the Imperial Government abandoning segregation between the Europeans and the Asians, the Kenya Government proposes the auction of twenty-one residential plots in July next when Europeans only will be allowed to bid. This is in contravention of the non-segregation policy. This was the only point decided in favour of the Indians by the White Paper of July 1923. An early intervention by the Indian Government is necessary. There is a strong feeling of resentment.

The Paddison deputation is arriving here to-morrow.

INDIA AND AIR FORCE.

TOTAL INDEBTEDNESS TO IMPERIAL GOVT.

LONDON, May 5.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Day, Sir Samuel Hoare said that approximately 170 thousand sterling were being spent on new Karachi airship hangar, 90,000 of which would be spent on British materials, the difference being represented by freight, insurance, import duties, foundation and work of erection at site. In reply to a further question regarding India's total indebtedness to Imperial Government on account of the Air Force, Mr. Hoare said that no agreement had been reached regarding the basis of calculation, and therefore it was impossible to give the total. The Air Ministry however had been requested for an increase in the present provisional rate in respect of the effective charges and advance payment in respect of the non-effective charges. Negotiations were proceeding.—Reuter.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE PERSONNEL

LONDON, May 5.

The following have been nominated by the House of Lords to be members of the Joint Committee on Indian Affairs: Lord Middleton, Lord Chelmsford, Lord Harris, Lord Lamington, Lord Amptill, Lord Islington, Lord Hardinge, Lord Southborough, Lord Clwyd, Lord Meston and Lord Olivier.—Reuter.

POLAR FLIGHT

"NORGE" PASSES KEM COAST.

LONDON, May 6.

Moscow.—The Norge passed the Kem coast of White Sea at ten last night flying in northeast direction.—Reuter.

ARRIVAL AT VADSOE.

Oslo.—The "Norge" arrived at Vadsoe at half past four this morning.—Reuter.

PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS SHOT.

FOR MALICIOUS SPECULATION.

LONDON, May 6.

Moscow.—Three officials in the currency administration of the Peoples Commissariat of the Finance have been shot by the order of the Cheka charged with heading a group of persons engaged in "Malicious speculation on exchange."—Reuter.

DEPRECIATION OF BELGIAN FRANC.

LONDON, May 5.

Brussels.—Serious financial position has arisen as a result of the depreciation of the franc. Supplementary estimate is being submitted to the Chamber of 1136 millions for 1926. The Budget for 1926 will have to be revised. The loan from banks on which the Government was counting is now impossible. The Minister of Interior has resigned disagreeing with the fiscal policy. The Minister for Colonies has decided to resign.—Reuter.

POLISH GOVT. RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 6.

Warsaw.—The Government has resigned.—Reuter.

GOVT. MUST STOP THIS SCANDAL.

UNDUE INFLUENCING OF
CORPORATORS.

HON. MR. JADHAV ATTACKED.

"CHRONICLE" FACSIMILE LETTER SEQUEL.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Thursday afternoon, Mr. R. M. Chitney, presiding.

After some preliminary work was transacted, Mr. N. M. Dumasia moved his resolution in regard to the undue interference in the last presidential election of Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, at the debate centred round for about an hour and a half on the tactics and activities of the non-Brahmin Minister of Education. He was made a butt of strong criticism by members of all shades of opinion except a few apologists for sending letters to some Corporators influencing the presidential election, a facsimile of which was published in the "Chronicle" last month. There was a wordy warfare among some members who tried to save the Commissioner of Police and the Municipal Commissioner for their share in the business, but they all agreed that the action of the Minister of Education was very reprehensible and required notice at the hands of the Government. Mr. Tairsee, with due apologies in advance, even gave out the names of some of the recipients of the said letter amidst laughter, and his narration of the whole uncanny transaction of the "rewards" created a mild sensation and evoked ironical cheers.

MR. DUMASIA'S MOTION.

From Mr. Naoroji M. Dumasia:—"That the President be requested to invite the attention of Government to the facsimile letter of the Minister of Education which appears in the issue of the 'Bombay Chronicle,' dated the 12th April 1926, and to request them to take suitable action to prevent a recurrence of the interference on the part of a Minister with the purity of Municipal Elections."

Mr. Dumasia read the facsimile letter under the signature of the Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav, Minister of Education, as published in the "Bombay Chronicle" on the 12th April last, and said at the outset that the recommendation of Hon. Mr. Jadhav did not apply to the President of the Municipal Corporation. Referring to the letter, Mr. Dumasia said the Minister of Education was supposed to be the officer of the Crown, if not he was a servant of the public and as such he was occupying a very high position. Instead of being a Minister of Education, Mr. Jadhav had shown that he was a Minister of Ignorance (laughter). As Minister of Education, he averred he could not interfere with party of Municipal elections.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—He is a Government whip in the Legislative Council, don't you know?

Mr. Dumasia:—In my time he was not Government whip, but a full-hearted Government supporter. (Laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Dumasia said there was a time when a caucus was formed to oust the father and builder of the Municipal Corporation—he meant the late Sir P. M. Mehta, and the Government had subsequently made it quite clear that no officer of the Crown should interfere with the Municipal elections.

Mr. Dumasia, at this stage, read out certain passages from the proceedings of the old reports on the question and said the interference of the Minister of Education had come in the way of the members of the Corporation in the freedom of their action, and it was their duty to protest against it and put a stop to that practice.

Mr. K. F. Nariman:—Not the Municipal Commissioner (laughter).

Mr. Dumasia:—Yes, Municipal Commissioner also. But now, as we have an Indian Municipal Commissioner, I know, he won't interfere.

GOVT. MUST STOP THIS SCANDAL.

Mr. Dumasia, continuing, said that the orders on the question from Government was clear and concise, and there were resolutions on the subject. It was a matter of great magnitude to the Municipal Corporation that the Minister of Education should try to unduly influence certain members of this House. The Government, therefore, should take serious steps to stop a scandal of that sort. He (speaker) bore no animus towards Hon. Mr. Jadhav. In fact he was his (speaker's) old colleague in the old Council.

Mr. Nariman:—Your associate. (Laughter).

Mr. Dumasia then appealed to the European members of the Corporation to support the resolution, as in a free country like England such undue interference by officers of the Crown would never be tolerated, and under similar circumstances the Minister would be asked to resign. Besides he said, the European members had to con-

sider the consequences if any such caucus was formed against them in future. Finally, he appealed the whole House to unanimously vote for the resolution as they would be judged by the manner in which they would vote, and thus assert their right to demand from Government to take disciplinary action against the Minister of Education.

Mr. Mohanlal M. Desai seconded the resolution, and said the Minister had used his power in the name of the Government in favour of his friend. The career of the Minister of Education during the last three years had impressed the public that he should not be the Minister in future.

Mr. R. A. Gole raised a point of order whether Mr. Desai's remarks were in order. The President asked Mr. Desai to confine himself to the main subject only.

Mr. Desai said that he was only trying to show that the Minister of Education by his activities had proved himself a canvassing agent of the Government in the Legislative Council and outside the Council. The citizens of Bombay ought to thank the "Bombay Chronicle" for exposing the deed of the Minister of Education, and also thank the gentleman who placed the letter addressed to him at the disposal of the "Bombay Chronicle." He (Minister) had used the Government letter-paper and not a private one which was also open to objection. The Corporation should emphasise upon the Government that the Minister of Education, whether he gets Rs.4,000 or Rs. 5,000 per month, should not interfere with the Municipal elections and that the Government should announce publicly that what the Minister did was on his own responsibility.

LETTERS SENT TO SEVERAL PERSONS.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee supported the resolution, and gave briefly the history of canvassing from the time of Government nominations soon after the ward elections. He said the letter referred to had been sent to several persons (he spoke subject to correction and with apology in advance) including Mr. S. K. Role, Mr. Nikaljay, Mr. Gole and several others.

Mr. Nikaljay and Mr. Role denied having received the letter and Mr. Tairsee said he had made the statement on "information" but he would offer apology in advance if he made an incorrect statement (laughter). He would however call upon the other members to get up and deny likewise.

Mr. Tairsee, continuing, said he was the first person to raise a warning in the "Bombay Chronicle" under the caption of "Elections and Officialdom" because he knew that certain forces were working in the precincts of the Oriental Club and trying to bring about that result. In the book entitled "The Political Future of India" referring to the caucus against the late Sir P. M. Mehta, the author had stated that it formed one of the saddest chapters in the annals of Bombay, etc., and he appealed to the author of that book now to act upon what he wrote 15 years ago. (Mr. Tairsee) was informed that certain members were nominated by the Minister of Self-Government on a distinct understanding and promise that they would vote for certain members in the co-optation. Then came the elections of the President and the Standing Committee, and he could not say whether the Presidential election had in any way go with the functions of the outgoing and incoming Viceroys or excessive love for the Nationalist Party, but the fact remained that the Presidential elections had very much to do with the Viceroys' royal functions.

Mr. R. K. Vaidya raised a point of order whether Mr. Tairsee was relevant.

The President ruled that Mr. Tairsee was in order inasmuch as the resolution was in regard to the Municipal elections. Mr. Tairsee, continuing, said apart from the Vice-regal functions it was a happy coincidence that the two retiring candidates from the Presidential chair were fittingly rewarded.

Mr. Salehoy C. Barodawala protested against Mr. Tairsee's remarks, and said it was bad taste and deserved contempt. They were all colleagues in the Corporation, and he was pained to see remarks coming from Mr. Tairsee.

The President asked Mr. Tairsee not to be personal.

Mr. Tairsee:—I will develop my argument in that case in such a way that you will find out whom I mean. (Laughter.)

RESPECT FOR CORPORATORS—FIRST AND FOREMOST.

Mr. Tairsee then replying to Mr. Barodawala's protest said he had respect for Mr. Barodawala as well as for Mr. Fazal, but he had also respect for the Corporation, and he would do his duty. Proceeding Mr. Tairsee said some gentlemen who were left out from the Standing Committee's election were nominated by the Government. He wanted to know their qualifications which induced the Minister of Self-Government to nominate them. It was because those who failed through the Municipal Corpora-

(Continued on page 9.)

INTERVIEWS WITH
IYENGARS.WERE THEY
"MANUFACTURED?"THE FREE PRESS
REJOINDER.

BOMBAY, May 6.
The Free Press of India communicates the following:—
"Statements were issued in the Free Press service containing views held by Messrs. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and A. Rangaswamy Iyengar on the Sabarmati Pact. Contradictions have appeared in the press in regard to the same. The facts are that a representative of the Free Press of India canvassed the views held in the Swarajist circles on the Pact, by meeting prominent members of the Party and discussing the Pact with them. Along with others he met both Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar on more than one occasion during their stay in Bombay on the 2nd May, and discussed with them their views on the Pact. As the opinions expressed were not given under any seal of confidence and were repeated to a number of others who discussed the question with them, our representative recorded their views in a direct and concise form in a language and sentiment predominantly their own. The Free Press of India has taken the responsibility of issuing to the press the statements containing the views of Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar and Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar along with a chronicle of the informal conferences that took place on Sunday last between the Swarajist leaders and others."—Free Press.

POLITICS AND JUSTICE.

CALCUTTA JUDGES ORDER RETRIAL.

CALCUTTA, May 5.
In delivering judgment in the appeal by Government in the case in which G. C. Wilson, manager of a tea estate was acquitted by the sessions judge of Sylhet of culpable homicide not amounting to murder, Justices Sutarwady and Duval remarked, "It will be an evil day for the administration of justice if political considerations are to influence the judicial mind of the judge which should be free from all taint of bias on political, racial or personal grounds."
The prosecution case was that Wilson while inspecting the garden was not satisfied with the work of Dasarat, a cooly, seized him by the neck and struck him with a clenched fist. The cooly died shortly afterwards. The jury acquitted the accused of culpable homicide but found him guilty of hurt and the judge fined the accused Rs. 200.

AMBIGUOUS VERDICT.

Their lordships held that the verdict of the jury was ambiguous and that no verdict was given to the other charges framed against the accused. Their lordships were of opinion that the judges charge to the jury was not satisfactory and that certain expressions in the charge appeared to verge on political-expressions much to be regretted. Their lordships set aside the conviction and sentence and directed the retrial of the accused.—A. P.

DAMAGES OF A PIE.

MADRAS DEFAMATION CASE.

MADRAS, May 5.
In the course of a lengthy judgment in the Rameswamy Chetty versus Raju of Panagal case, Mr. Justice Beasley, after finding that the defendant did not succeed in his plea of justification and that in his judgment the view of the plaintiff's conduct applied to the plaintiff namely "paid emissary of political opponents of the non-Brahmin party" was in his view defamatory and that being so the law presumed that some damages would follow in ordinary course of things from a mere invasion of the plaintiff's absolute right to reputation.
Mr. Justice Beasley continuing said: "The speech delivered at Chidambaram by the plaintiff was of a most provocative kind, and I think intentionally so. It was, as I have already said, a violent and bitter attack on the leaders of the non-Brahmin party which includes the defendant. Such a speech as that could not be left unanswered. It was replied to, by the defendant at Tenneri. I am satisfied that the defendant was acting under extreme provocation when he replied to the violent attack which had been made against him. The only damages plaintiff is in my view entitled to is the smallest coin in use namely one pie and I accordingly award him that coin."

OBJECTIVE FOILED.

The Judge continuing said:—"I am bound to say that the defendant's speech is true to the extent that the plaintiff not having succeeded in getting preferment from his own party deliberately set out to do as much damage as possible to the leader of the non-Brahmin party who had not helped him to secure the appointment he desired nor nominated him as a candidate for the election."

In conclusion His Lordship said regarding Rs. 5,000 alleged to have been paid to the plaintiff by the defendant. "It is in my view absolutely clear that Rs. 5,000 was paid to the plaintiff on this occasion, although I am not so clear that the plaintiff stated that warrant was out for his arrest. That in fact was not his case. I think probably the defendant wrongly gained that impression, but I am satisfied that the plaintiff did receive Rs. 5,000."—A.P.

SABARMATI MEETING

APPRECIATION OF P.T.
MOTILAL'S EFFORTS.

A. I. C. C. RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were adopted by the All-India Congress Committee, which met at Ahmedabad on the 5th inst. The All-India Congress Committee congratulates the Government of India and the Union Government upon the postponement of the Class Areas Reservation Bill pending the deliberations of a Conference between the two Governments.

The All-India Congress Committee further congratulates the South Africa Indian Deputation and the Indian Settlers on the happy result of their efforts. The All-India Congress Committee tenders its respectful thanks to Mr C. F. Andrews for his great sacrifice and for his energy and undying hope and faith without which the result so far achieved would have been impossible.

The All-India Congress Committee whilst noting the happy result of the Government of India negotiations so far, warns the public against slackening the effort on behalf of the Indian Settlers of South Africa and hopes that they will not rest until the position of the Settlers is placed on an honourable and satisfactory basis. The All-India Congress Committee authorises the President to send a message of congratulations to the Union Government for their having postponed the said bill and having agreed to a Conference for the purpose of exploring possibilities of a satisfactory solution of the question.

CALCUTTA RIOTS.

The All-India Congress Committee profoundly deplores and expresses its great concern at the recent riots in Calcutta resulting in heavy loss of life, serious injuries to hundreds of Indians, desecration of places of worship and loss of property; and conveys its deep sympathy to the families of the deceased as well as to the injured. It calls upon All-India Leaders and the citizens of Calcutta to devise measures in consultation with men of light and leading in the different communities to prevent a repetition of such regrettable occurrences in future.

P.T. MOTILAL THANKED.

The following resolution was adopted by the All-India Congress Committee at Ahmedabad on the 4th inst.

This committee places on record its grateful appreciation of the patriotic efforts made by Pandit Motilal Nehru with a view to arriving at an agreement with the Responsive Co-operationists at Sabarmati.

KAKORI CONSPIRACY CASE.

APPROVER'S STORY OF DACOITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, May 6.

When the hearing of the Kakori Conspiracy Case was resumed to-day in the Court of Mr. A. Deb-Hamilton, Sessions Judge, Benares, Kokash, approver, in his evidence, gave details about the establishment of a branch of the Revolutionary Society at Shahjehanpur. According to his story, Roy (accused Jogesh Chatterjee) along with two other accused persons went to Shahjehanpur during the rains of 1924, started a branch of the society there and put Ramprasad, accused, at its head. Witness was enrolled as a sympathiser of the society and he aided its propaganda.

BICHUPURI DACOITY.

Proceeding, witness gave details of the Bichupuri dacoity in Pilibhit district. According to the witness, the dacoity was committed by the revolutionary gang with the assistance of some professional dacoits. Witness himself was among the dacoits and so were the accused Ramprasad Ashfaqullah (absconder), "Quicksilver", Gangaram (accused R. K. Khatri) and Nawab (accused M. N. Gupta). During the dacoity firearms were freely used by Ramprasad and Ashfaqullah and the professional men insulted womenfolk of the houses. Accused Ramprasad, witness said, was the captain of the gang and directed operations.

Banarsilal's statement had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT
RANGOON.

FIFTY HOUSES DESTROYED.

RANGOON, May 5.

Kemmenine experienced another devastating fire yesterday night resulting in the destruction of about fifty houses including one pucca house and rendering several hundreds of people homeless.—A. P.

Thursday's game in the Kirkcubbin Open Hockey tournament proved to be a very well-contested affair. After a keen struggle the match ended in a draw, the final score was Poona Police one goal, Sholapur United one goal.

At the Royal Connaught Boat Club Poona on Thursday evening the first race for the General Collins Cup was run and the following is the result: Redstart (Col. Delph) 1st, Greenshank (Lt. Williams) 2nd, Blue Jay (Lt. Burgess) 3rd.

GRAVE BREACH OF
PROMISE.

P.T. MOTILAL ATTACKED.

RESPONSIVISTS ON THE
PACT.

A crowded public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held at Girgaum Back Road under the auspices of the Young Men's Hindu Association when Mr. N. C. Kelkar presided. Speeches were made by Messrs. M. S. Aney, Moonje, Gokhale, Bhopatkar, Welkar, Paranjpye and the Chairman on the Sabarmati Pact and Responsive Co-operation.

Mr. Kelkar, in opening the proceedings, said that they were all aware of the fate of the Sabarmati Pact. But the speakers of the day were to speak from their personal experience after following the deliberations at Ahmedabad, and there was a difference between personal experience and newspaper reports.

A GRAVE ISSUE.

Dr. Moonje, who was then called upon to speak, said that the question involved in the Sabarmati Pact affair was a very important one. If the Government called upon the Indian nation to carry on negotiation, the person to represent the nation before the Government would naturally be Pandit Motilal Nehru as he was the President of the Swarajists, and leader of the Party in the Assembly. Such a person had put his signature on a document when he was not out of his senses; and had ventured to withdraw that signature after the document was before the public for a couple of weeks. Hence it was a question of grave importance. It was tantamount to breach of promise which when committed by the foremost leader of the country created a very grave issue. It was for the public to consider what value should be attached to Pandit Motilal's signature.

Mr. M. S. Aney, who spoke next, said that after the Responsive Co-operationists had left the Swaraj Party and formed a new Party at Akola they issued a manifesto in which they cleared all the issues and pointed out definitely that they wanted to work the Reforms for what they were worth. The Cawnpore Resolution was clearly denounced therein. As after that several members of the Swaraj Party left it, and as the new National Party came into existence, Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar who then happened to be in Bombay ran up Allahabad and on his urging Pandit Motilal, the latter invited the Responsivists by telegrams at Sabarmati and under the roof of the Ashrama agreed to the Pact which was drafted by Mahatma Gandhi.

GROSS INSULT.

Views were freely exchanged at Sabarmati by all Parties; and after thorough understanding the wording of the Pact was agreed to. It was, therefore, really strange to find that Pandit Motilal interpreted the Pact in a different manner. The Pact that was signed by the President of the Congress and that of the Swaraj Party was not even considered by the Working Committee which meant nothing short of a gross insult. If Pandit Motilal and Mrs. Naidu had anything like self-respect they would at once resign their position rather than bear such insults.

Dr. Welkar, Mr. D. V. Gokhale and Babu Sahab Paranjpye who next addressed the meeting held that the Responsive Co-operationists should not agree to any compromise or Pact that drove them an inch away from their principles.

REFORMS—A RESPONSE FROM
GOVERNMENT.

Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar narrated the differences between the Swarajists and the Responsivists, and said that they wanted to work the Reforms for what they were worth. He considered the reforms a response from the Government to the demands of the nation of the last 40 years. Though that response was very insignificant and though the Reforms were unsatisfactory, inadequate and disappointing, they were worth something at least. And continuing the demand for complete Swaraj unabated, it was their duty to use the Reforms in the best interests of the country.

"A GRAVE BREACH OF PROMISE".
Mr. Kelkar in winding up the proceedings dwelt at length on the procedure adopted in arriving at the Pact and dissolving it; and considered it a grave breach of promise on the part of the leader of the Swaraj Party who had by his latest act degraded both himself and the nation which he represented in the estimation of the whole world. Nothing else than a breach of promise could be expected of such a man who had utterly failed as a leader. He urged his hearers to decide for themselves; and to help the cause of the Responsivists and the Indian National Party if their talents desired them to do so.

With a vote of thanks for the chair the meeting terminated.

CLEANING OF HEARTS.

DISCUSSION ON P.T. MALAVIYA'S
RESOLUTION.

AHMEDABAD, May 5.
Sir Moropant Joshi speaking on Pandit Malaviya's resolution said that he was wanted to make it quite clear that this was first step towards the possible larger unity with the Congress. He regretted that the pact had gone. It would, he thought, cause great deal of pain in the country. The welcome given to his group made him very glad. He would place before them certain considerations and try to make out a case for the holding of a special session of the Congress to discuss and explore the avenues of a complete reunion.

WHAT LIBERALS OBJECT TO.
The first difficulty in their way was the creed of Congress which since the Nagpur Congress had come to mean certain things

which the National Party could not accept. Swaraj should be limited in its implications to Dominion Status. Further the term "peaceful and legitimate means" should also be restricted so as to exclude mass civil disobedience and general non-payment of taxes. The condition regarding Khaddar wearing should be relaxed. These were some of the questions on which a satisfactory solution acceptable to all concerned could be evolved by free and frank meetings. He said they should treat the present occasion as a first step for opening their hearts to each other and as a platform for further negotiations. Further more even if it should fail of its larger objectives, their coming together would, at least, eliminate personal misunderstanding.

SWARAJIST REPLY.
Mr. Satyamurti speaking on behalf of the Swarajists attempted to meet the issues raised. Regarding the Congress creed he said that Dominion Status to-day meant freedom for the Empire, not that the Congress creed could not, on that account, be restricted to mean within the Empire, as there were others who had equally strong objections to be tied down to such an interpretation. Doubts regarding its interpretation by the large majority of the Congressmen should have been set at rest by the definite rejection by two or three Congresses of Hasrat Mohani's resolution declaring independence as the goal of the Congress. No valid objection could be raised against civil disobedience, the difference between mass and mass civil disobedience being negligible. As for the special session of the Congress he would ask the Liberals to agree to abide by its decision whether it went for or against them. That would only be in keeping with parliamentary traditions.

POINT OF ORDER.
Mr. Sambamurti (Andhra) raised a point of order whether under rules this motion could be passed. It was explained that the notice of motion could be waived by the A. I. C. C. if it so liked and now that the motion had been discussed, the House must be taken to have so waived the notice.

NOT FRIGHTENED BY ARMED
REBELLION.
Dr. Paranjpye spoke next. He said he was not frightened even by armed rebellion but in politics it was not worth while looking to too distant goals and ideas. The Congress was a body for the demonstration of all the views of all bodies in the country. (A voice, "not mere demonstration.") Regarding the acceptance of office, as against the instance of Col. Chaudhury, he could give two instances in the C. P. and the Punjab, where Indians had been appointed. Ministers, he said, could have powers in the Transformed Departments equal to the Governors, if the elected representatives solidly backed them.

Maulana Mahomed Ali suggested that provincial committees should be asked to communicate their views without calling another meeting of the A. I. C. C. for the purpose.

Pandit Malaviya at this stage pointed out that they could call a special meeting of the A. I. C. C. by means of a requisition signed by thirty members. But he would withdraw the motion with the permission of the House.

Maulana Shaukat Ali then made a speech in which he allured that the Calcutta riots were results of Hindu-Sanathan. Council entry, he said, was a *harsh*.

Pandit Malaviya objected to the word *harsh* to which Maulana Shaukat Ali retorted with considerable heat. He said he did not refer to the Pandit.

Mr. B. S. Kanat wanted to know what would happen to the concrete proposals made by Sir Moropant.

COME INTO CONGRESS FIRST.
Pandit Nehru, thereupon, replied in an impressive speech to Sir Moropant's proposals. Pandit Malaviya's motion, he said, was out of order as those present had no right to waive the notice of motion on behalf of those absent. The motion, he continued, was intended only to serve as the occasion for a full and free discussion of the differences between the Congress and National Party. Coming to Sir Moropant's proposals he thought that Sir Moropant was not pinning himself down to a Special Congress. He would therefore, again appeal to the National Party section to come within the Congress. He concluded with "We came as friends; let us part as friends."

MR. DALY'S LOCARNO SPIRIT.

Mr. D. Dalrymple next instanced the Locarno pact and said that he and his friends came in the Locarno spirit and did not expect to be called upon in the first instance to join the Congress. They were not prepared to take that step first but if a Special Congress was called they would hold a meeting of their working committee at the same time and carry on negotiations. Mrs. Naidu then wound up the proceedings by appealing for more cleaning of hearts.

CARRYING ON PROPAGANDA.

RESPONSIVISTS RESOLVE.

BOMBAY, May 6.
The adjourned meeting of the Responsive Co-operation Party was held this afternoon at Sardar Ganga. Mr. M. E. Jayakar, the President of the party was in the chair. The meeting was well attended. Amongst those present were Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M. S. Aney, Dr. B. S. Moonje, Messrs. L. B. Bhopatkar, D. V. Gokhale and Dr. M. B. Volkar, Dr. Besant, Mr. Jannadas Dwarikadas, Mr. Kanji Dwarikadas, Mr. P. K. Telang and others.

After discussion, the meeting adopted the following resolution unanimously:—
1. This meeting of the Responsive Co-operation Party, having read the report of the proceedings of the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee held at Ahmedabad on the 4th and 5th instants and the correspondence which passed between the leaders of the Party and the President of the Indian National Congress and the leader of the Swaraj Party approve of the action of the leaders of this Party in firmly adhering to the terms of the Pact and in declining to withdraw from the same. Now that the Pact has been broken the meeting hereby calls on the leaders and the members of this Party to take up in earnest the work of carrying on propaganda on the lines laid down in the programme adopted at Akola and with a view

PARSI HISTORY &
RELIGIONLECTURES AT PARIS
UNIVERSITY.PARSI DOCTOR
HONOURED.

It gives us very great pleasure to learn that Dr. N. N. Katrak, a well-known and prominent Parsi gentleman of Bombay, has founded in connection with the University of Paris, an endowment having for its object the organisation under the auspices of the Faculty of Letters of the French Capital, of lectures by French savants on subjects relating to the history and religion of the Parsis.

These lectures were recently inaugurated at the Sorbonne and were presided over by the Rector of the University of Paris. Dr. Katrak, despite his advanced age, showed his zeal in going all the way from India to Paris to specially assist at the inaugural ceremony.

DR. KATRAK HONOURED.

The French Government, touched by Dr. Katrak's generous initiative which is but an additional proof of the sympathy which he has ever evinced in the most practical manner for a noble nation, has awarded to this Merced a gold medal from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Assistant Director of the Protocol on the occasion of conferring this high distinction on Dr. Katrak at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said:—

"Sir—On the occasion of conferring on you, in the name of His Excellency, the President of the Council and Minister of Foreign Affairs, the high distinction which has just been bestowed on you by the Government of the Republic, I wish to give expression to our sentiments of gratitude for the active sympathy which you have always evinced towards France."

I know that in your a disinterested champion, I know what devotion you have at pains brought to bear on French activities in Bombay. The enlightened generosity of which you have given a proof by the endowment which you have founded in memory of one who was so dear to you in connection with the University of Paris, has all the more touched us because we appreciate the full worth of the sentiments which have inspired it.

It is in order to give expression to this gratitude that the President of the Republic, on the recommendation of His Excellency the President of the Council, Minister for Foreign Affairs, has been graciously pleased to bestow on you the gold medal of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which I have the honour of handing over to you to-day."

to the same to take all such steps as may be necessary consultation, or collaboration, with all other parties or organisations in the country, whose aims and ideals may be in consonance with our own."

(2) (i) The Responsive Co-operation Party expresses its sympathy with the aims and objects of the Indian National Party, so far as they are, or may hereafter be, in agreement with the aims and objects of the Responsive Co-operation Party as expressed in the manifesto passed and issued at Akola.

JOINING THE NATIONALISTS.

(ii) As an indication of such sympathy and its desire to work in co-operation with the Indian National Party, this Party agrees that its members may join the Indian National Party and it expects that the Indian National Party will in response to the same spirit of confidence and harmony agree to do likewise.

(iii) In the provinces in which, the Responsive Co-operation Party has been already formally established, the same shall be consolidated and developed with the same conditions as to membership as obtain at present.

(iv) In the provinces in which the Responsive Co-operation Party has not been established, people in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Responsive Co-operation Party may form a branch of this Party or the Indian National Party according to the preference of those people.

(v) In the Congress Provinces of Bombay City, Maharashtra C. P., and Berar, the Executive of the Responsive Co-operation Party will have perfect freedom to make suitable arrangements in consultation with the executive of the Indian National Party with a view to work being carried on in the province.

(vi) In provinces in which the Indian National Party alone will be formed, that party will be exclusively responsible for all matters relating to elections.

(vii) In provinces other than Bombay, Maharashtra, C. P. and Berar, in the event of both Parties being formed, the question of the measure of consultation and co-operation between them in the matter of the work to be carried on in the Province shall be left to the executive committees of the two parties.—Free Press of India.

TERMS OF THE PACT.

MAHATMA AS UMPIRE.

BOMBAY, May 6.
The Sabarmati Pact, it will be remembered, provided for the reference of all disputes arising as to the sufficiency or otherwise of response in the provinces to a Committee composed of Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jayakar, after the Congressmen in the provincial legislatures had reported on it. No provision was made in the Pact for meeting the contingency of differences arising in interpretation between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jayakar. It is now authoritatively stated that it was distinctly agreed upon between the Parties that in the event of any differences arising between Pandit Motilal Nehru and Mr. Jayakar, Mahatma Gandhi was to act as Umpire. This was not included in the terms of the Pact, it is understood, out of deference to the wishes of Mahatmaji in the matter.—Free Press.

INDIAN
NATIONALISTSWHY THEY CANNOT JOIN
CONGRESS.STATEMENT TO THE
PRESS.

BOMBAY, May 6.

Members of the Indian National Party, who attended the meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, in response to the official invitation of Mrs. Naidu, President, Congress, have on return issued the following statement to the press:—

The circumstances under which we, the undersigned members of the Indian National Party, went to Ahmedabad are now well-known. We went there because Mrs. Naidu desired that members of our Party should attend the All-India Congress Committee, as she hoped and expected that, if the Sabarmati Pact between Swarajists and Responsive Co-operators was ratified, the possibility of all the Parties being united within the Congress may be explored. With that view she had asked us to submit concrete proposals. As, however, the Pact was not ratified there was no room left for considering the question of a larger unity. But as we were present at the All-India Congress Committee's meeting we made our position clear by stating the main obstacles in the way of our Party and those who think with it from joining the Congress, and suggesting directions in which the Congress could take action to remove those obstacles:

CONGRESS CREED.

1. Under the present Congress creed, mass civil disobedience and general non-payment of taxes is permissible, and at the Cawnpore Congress it was resolved that steps should be taken to prepare the country for such action. The Indian National Party, on the other hand, has expressly excluded mass civil disobedience and general non-payment of taxes from the means to be adopted for the attainment of Swaraj. We cannot go beyond the policy and programme of our Party in this behalf. If it is desired to bring us within the Congress, mass civil disobedience and general non-payment of taxes should be eliminated from the objective of the Congress, more especially when Congress men themselves feel and recognise that these methods are not practicable at present.

WORKING THE REFORMS.

2. The policy and programme of the Indian National Party lay down that the constitution, as embodied in the Government of India Act of 1919, though inadequate and unsatisfactory should be utilised to the fullest extent, including acceptance of office. The position taken up by the Congress and Swaraj Party which not only dominates it but officially represents it in the Legislatures is that unless Government responds satisfactorily to the Swarajist demands to scrap the present constitution and call a Round Table Conference in order to evolve a new one, the Congress policy through the Swaraj Party in the Legislature is to be one of uniform consistent and continuous obstruction. Unless, therefore, the Congress abandons this policy of indiscriminate obstruction, we of the Indian National Party cannot come within the Congress.

CONGRESS CONSTITUTION.

3. If the desire to bring all political Parties within the Congress in genuine, the rules as regards representation in the Congress and its several committees should be so modified as to give proper representation to all political Parties therein. This can be accomplished by recognising various Party organisations for the election of delegates to the Congress. It is only this way that the Congress can be made thoroughly representative of all shades of political opinion in the country, instead of being a caucus of one political Party.

RULE OF KHADDAR.

4. It is at present compulsory on all persons to wear Khaddar at meetings of the Congress and other Congress functions. While we are as much in favour of Swadeshi as Congressmen themselves, we have conscientious objection to any compulsion, as regards the manner in which any body should clothe himself. This compulsion should be removed.

We placed these views before the All-India Congress Committee, and although its members patiently followed what we said, we felt that there was really no desire to make any move in the direction of making it possible to members of the Indian National Party to join the Congress. The attitude taken up was that if we wanted we could join the Congress under the existing conditions and then try to convert it to our views by persuading the majority to make necessary alterations in the Congress policy and programme, but that if we failed in doing so we must abide by the decision of the majority.

We regret this result, more especially as we are convinced that Mrs. Naidu, in extending her invitation, had a genuine desire to bring about a larger unity within the Congress in the higher interest of the country.

(Signed) M. V. Joshi, R. P. Patanjali, B. S. Kanat, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Joshi, C. Chagla, V. K. Rajwade. Dated 5th May 1926, Bombay.—A.P.

RIOTS AND DEMONSTRATIONS.

(Continued from page 7.)

Lloyd George and Mr. Baldwin to evolve a basis of negotiations. Otherwise the second day of the strike terminated without any developments towards settlement.

A large part of to-night's sitting of the Commons was taken up by statements of Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Thomas exposing their respective attitudes just before the breakdown of the negotiations.

Mr. Lloyd George finally asked the Speaker whether in view of the important revelations the House of Commons would be granted a further opportunity of discussion.

The Speaker intimated that the facilities would be available to-morrow.—Reuter's Special.

"BLACK LEGS" AT WORK.

FOREIGN SYMPATHY TO WORKERS.

LONDON, May 5. A characteristic British touch in the "Revolution" is a delivery of telegrams at the T. U. C. headquarters in London by the Government employees. American mails were conveyed by motor cars from Southampton by volunteers whom the T. U. C. designate as blacklegs. Government telephones are working normally as also Labour Bureaus. It is noteworthy that strikers cut off the "Daily Mirror" telephone exchange and persuaded the cleaning staff to leave the building as retaliation for the publication of the news bulletin.

Fifty per cent. of the tramway employees resumed work at Portsmouth when threatened with dismissal. Extra police drafted to Newcastle soon quelled the attacks on motor buses. Destroyers have arrived at Newcastle and Midleborough. Battleship "Hood" and cruisers "Warspite" and "Comus" have arrived at the mouth of the Clyde and the "Comus" is proceeding up the river from Greenock.

LIFE IN MINING AREA.

Reports from the mining area in South Wales depict the life there as being normal, with miners working in the gardens or playing football and cricket.

Owing to the Stenney borough council calling out the day employees of the municipal electric works the London Hospital was deprived of light and power yesterday. X-ray work and electrical treatment were consequently suspended. Power facilities were restored in the evening, the ban apparently applying to the day shift only.

A column of the editorial in the "Daily Mail" to-day headed "Looking to Baldwin to act" says that the lawful Government must act strongly and its opponents will collapse very quickly. It refers to Italy as an example of virile Western Government.

A new feature in London to-day is the appearance of a flood of little job-printed handbill newspapers selling like hot cakes at three pence each. News is mostly state repetition of broadcast bulletins and Chester racing.

The postal authorities announce that telephones and telegrams are so congested that calls and wires must be reduced to the minimum.

No trains are moving from Carlisle. Passengers arriving there from London are taken to Edinburgh by charabancs. Coventry has been flooded with orders for bicycles received from London which it is unable to fulfil.

RUNNING OF ELECTRIC TRAINS.

An unusual feature of London electric trains was that they were driven by men attired in plus fours and golf caps. A humorous incident occurred at the Eccles-ton Square where an ex-services band entered on the north side playing "Land of Hope and Glory" and proceeded to the west side where the T. U. C. headquarters is housed and struck up "Red Flag" and was greeted with showers of coppers from the windows.

An emergency news-sheet appeared at Glasgow as a result of morning and evening newspapers joining their editorial forces.

Half usual railway services are running at Liverpool. The council of the Lawn Tennis Association advise that all tournaments should be discontinued during the national emergency.

EMERGENCY PROSECUTION.

The first prosecution under the Emergency Powers Act took place at Manchester where William Stoker, Company Director, was sentenced to two months in the second division for "an act calculated to cause disaffection amongst forces and civilians." It was stated that Stoker's high-powered car was standing outside the Socialist hall at Openshaw ready to convey to Glasgow copies of the "Workers' Daily" which prosecution Stoker knew contained seditious matter. A notice of appeal was given.

The Trade Union Congress in one of their few communiques says that in the course of instruction given to unions they have emphasised the essential industrial nature of the dispute. The Congress claim that resolutions have been received from the French, Dutch, American, Canadian and Irish movements promising to do their utmost to bring the matter to a successful issue.

In anticipation of the appearance of "The British Worker" hundreds of working class men gathered in and completely blocked the streets round the "Daily Herald" office to-night. The police eventually moved on the crowd who loitered about the neighbouring streets where various motor vehicles labelled "T. U. C. Transport" were waiting to distribute the journal. Earlier in the evening a few lorry loads of printing paper were unloaded by volunteers at the back entrance of the office of the "Morning Post" where the side street was closed by the police. Operations were watched by a small crowd of working class men who occa-

sionally indulged in jeers.—Reuter's Special.

WORKERS' DEMONSTRATION

DISTURBANCE AT MANCHESTER.

LONDON, May 5. An extraordinary pall of darkness like mid-night spread over London at noon intensifying the congestion of traffic but fortunately it soon lifted. Mails between the Free State and Great Britain have been suspended. Sailings between Holyhead and Dublin have been cancelled. The Cross Channel Dover-Calais service is functioning with one steamer running each way.

Later in the day there was some improvement in the tramway situation at Glasgow with 114 tramcars running. There was also a slight improvement in the railway services.

USE OF BATONS.

Listless groups of strikers at street corners of London get new interest in life with the appearance of newsmen who have found a lucrative substitute for newspapers in selling a single sheet of racing and cricket results for which they charge a profiteering rate of three pence. "The Evening Standard" was on sale in West End to-night and receipts will be devoted to charity. Sporadic riotings which have hitherto occurred have been speedily handled by the administration of batons which the police evidently consider is more efficacious than prosecution for the type of individuals involved.

The latest disturbances occurred at Albert Square, Manchester, where the police dispersed rioters. There was a large demonstration of unemployed in West London and South-East London where attempts were made to prevent the buses running. The police restored order and now have the situation well in hand everywhere.

An official notice has been issued to the printing trade bespeaking the intention of the Government to insist on the inclusion in any settlement of a clause preventing the trade unions' victimising any man remaining at work or resuming work during the dispute and adding that men doing their duty to the country in the present crisis would not be left unprotected from subsequent reprisals.

SUPPLY OF FUEL AND FOOD. The official view to-night is that the situation is very reassuring and that the railway service is much better than on the second day of any previous strike affecting railways while a general improvement is being made. For instance at Liverpool a thousand young men organised themselves into squads to render assistance in any manner required.

Opinion is expressed that ample forces are available to maintain law and order. Supplies of fuel and food are regarded as sufficient to sustain life though not prosperity for several weeks. A pleasing feature is the fortitude and good temper shown by the bulk of the population.—Reuter.

DISORDERLY SCENES AT GLASGOW.

LONDON, May 5. According to unofficial reports from the provinces the most disorderly place, hitherto, has been Glasgow, where mounted police were called out in Parkhead district to repel attacks on tram cars and motor buses. One tramway inspector was hauled off the car and assaulted so badly that he had to be removed to the hospital. Windows of another car were smashed, but the passengers escaped. Omnibuses in Renfrewshire district had to be withdrawn after a number of them had been forced to speed up and escaped from the pursuing assailants. Reports of cars being overturned have been received from Renfrew while in Dundee the manager of the tramways tried to run a car, but the strikers blocked the line. The car was abandoned. At Nottingham, strikers seized carburettors and poured out petrol. Omnibuses are being worked by volunteers.

CONFLICTING NEWS.

Conflicting reports have been received of last evening's disorders at Poplar, some minimising and others exaggerating the gravity of the happenings. At Stoke-on-Trent, a crowd of six thousand to-day stoned an omnibus which the police were protecting and broke the windows. The police made a baton charge injuring a number of persons. Five were arrested. It is estimated that a hundred tram cars and omnibuses are operating at Edinburgh, worked mostly by students. TYPE-WRITTEN "DAILY MAIL." The "Daily Mail" appeared this afternoon in shape of a penny photographed type-written news-sheet printed on both sides including Monday's leading article "For King and Country", the refusal of workers to print which, led to the non-publication of Monday's "Daily Mail".—Reuter.

"RED" HELP TO STRIKERS.

SOVIET BUSY ORGANISING. LONDON, May 6. Riga.—The Soviet labour organisation is organising financial support to the British strikers.—Reuter.

THROUGH GOVT. GLASSES.

"BRITISH GAZETTE" ON NATION'S DUTY. LONDON, May 6. The "British Gazette" appears in two editions, the latter of which containing four pages instead of two, issues an appeal

to loyal citizens to support His Majesty's Government and the Parliament and defeat the general strike.

BRITISH CONSTITUTION ASSAILED.

"Either the country must break the general strike or the general strike must break the country." The "British Gazette" emphasises that the foundations of the lawful constitution in Britain are assailed. "No doubt the majority of the Trade Union leaders did not intend when they launched the general strike to raise the constitutional issue. They drifted weakly forward under the pressure from more extreme men and yielded themselves to a course of action reckless and violent, and but for the strength and good sense of the British nation, immeasurable in its possibilities." It points out that it is not yet too late to reconsider their action. Meanwhile the authority of the Parliament and the Government must be vindicated and every man and woman must consider where his or her duty lies.—Reuter.

"ROAD TO RUIN."

PREMIER'S VERSION OF LABOUR'S CHALLENGE.

LONDON, May 5. "Constitutional Government is being attacked."

Thus opens a message from Mr. Baldwin to the whole nation which is published in "The British Gazette." "Let all good citizens whose livelihood Labour has imperilled bear with fortitude and patience, the hardships with which they have been suddenly confronted. Stand behind the Government who are doing their part, confident that you will co-operate in measures they have undertaken, to preserve the liberties and privileges of the people of these islands. The laws of England are people's birthright. They are in your keeping. You have made Parliament their guardian. The general strike is a challenge to Parliament and a road to ruin and anarchy."—Reuter.

"DAILY HERALD" OFFICE RAIDED.

COPIES REMOVED TO SCOTLAND YARD

LONDON, May 5. A cordon of police surrounded the "Daily Herald" office while a special strike edition was being printed. They stopped the machines and seized all the papers which were removed to Scotland Yard.—Reuter.

THE "BRITISH WORKER."

TO COUNTERACT GOVT. PROPAGANDA

LONDON, May 5. After some hours the police sanctioned the printing of "The British Worker" which consists of eight sheets of the size of the "Punch" and contains a special message to the workers from the Trade Union Congress emphasising that this is an industrial dispute and urging exemplary conduct and specially asks pickets to avoid obstruction.

REPLY TO GOVERNMENT'S PAPER.

"The British Worker" explains its existence as a reply to Government's newspaper and points out that all persons engaged in its production have been detailed by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress. It quotes the report from Liverpool that the Sailors and Firemen's Union has called strike.—Reuter.

GERMAN SUPPORT FOR BRITISH COMRADES.

LONDON, May 5. Berlin.—The Conference of the General Federation of Trade Unions, mines, transport workers and railwaymen has passed resolution that they will support to their utmost the British unions. There is no bunkering of British vessels and all measures are being taken to prevent coal reaching Britain.—Reuter.

SYMPATHY FROM DENMARK.

LONDON, May 5. Copenhagen.—The Danish General Workers Union has stated that if the request for support is received from the British workers it would be difficult to refuse in view of help the British Labour had afforded the Danish strikers in spring.—Reuter.

ULSTER PREPARED.

TO MEET ALL EVENTUALITIES.

LONDON, May 5. Belfast.—The Parliament of Northern Ireland has passed a Government bill empowering the Governor if emergency should arise to proclaim a state of emergency to regulate the supply and distribution of necessities.—Reuter.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS

"LONG SUFFERING BALDWIN."

LONDON, May 5. New York.—The British strike news monopolises the front pages of all the morning and evening newspapers, whose edi-

torials deplore the event as a tragedy, though the talk of revolution is received with incredulity, as a contradiction of the calmness of the British character.

The "Tribune" says that a revolution in Britain is as absurd as Arctic weather in Cuba or Cairo.

The "New York Times" defends Mr. Baldwin who it declares has incurred reproaches of more Conservative Tories on account of his efforts during the past two years to promote the interests of the working classes but when the Labourites adopted an attitude mightier than Parliament "even the long-suffering Mr. Baldwin could not lie down before that."—Reuter's Special.

PASSENGERS' DIFFICULTY.

Passengers from Rangoon landed at Plymouth from the liner "Amarpoona" handled their own baggage and used road transport to reach their destinations.

Arrangements have been made to convey 350 passengers by the "Naldora" from Tilbury by motor chais-a-banc.

GOVT. MUST STOP THIS SCANDAL.

(Continued from page 7.)

tion to go to the Standing Committee that they were nominated, while Mr. P. A. Kelly, their popular Commissioner of Police, was omitted. If Mr. Kelly wanted to go to the Corporation by ward elections Mr. Tairree was sure he could go through any ward of the city airt from Government nomination because he was so popular in the city, both the Minister of Education did not think it worth while to nominate him on the Standing Committee, and forgo all his service to the Corporation and the city.

Mr. Jammadas M. Mehta further supported the motion and said if India was as free as any other civilized country in the world where the Ministers of the Crown would freely go to popular meetings and address the gatherings he would have opposed the resolution. But, unfortunately, India, was not free, nor the Minister of Education or any other Minister would dare to attend a meeting at the Marwadi Vidyalaya and address the gatherings, and, therefore, he supported heartily the motion. The "Bombay Chronicle" had done a great public service in exposing the Minister of Education, as his object was to prejudice the election of Mr. H. A. Laljee.

It was a gross abuse of power and privilege of a Minister of the Crown, and unless the Government checked that tendency he feared the Local Boards, and Municipalities would be very much handicapped. Mr. R. A. Gole opposed the motion, and said it was only an electioneering stunt on the part of Mr. Dumasia. The Minister of Education had written the letter in question in his private capacity, and in confidence, and it was not gentlemanly on the part of the person whom it was addressed to hand it over to "Bombay Chronicle" for printing its "facsimile." The campaign as directed against Hon. Mr. Jadhav because he was a non-Brahmin, but if was not a non-Brahmin nobody would have raised his voice against him.

Mr. K. F. Nariman agreed with the last speaker that Mr. Jadhav should not be singled out for the attack, while there were other Government officials also who influenced the last Presidential election by their open activities. Referring to Mr. Jadhav, he said, a great deal of mischief had been done by him in his Legislative Council, but his activities had now gone as far as the Municipal Corporation. He then referred to the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner who had influenced the Municipal election, and he regretted that one of the leading citizens should have associated with these two gentlemen.

Mr. Barodawala.—It is a lie. Mr. Nariman.—I have seen myself the Police Commissioner canvassing votes in the corridor. It is true. He did so openly that it cannot be controverted or denied. Knowing his position he should have abstained from voting.

MR. NARIMAN'S AMENDMENT.

Mr. Nariman, proceeding, said he was going to move an amendment of the House at the next sitting, but as the Municipal Commissioner was going to England, and had come to the Corporation to bid good-bye to some friends that day he refrained from doing so. It was very unfortunate that Mr. Mody selected the Municipal Commissioner's office for the purpose of private conversation. If they wanted to maintain the dignity of the Corporation they should see that there was as little interference in their elections by Government officials as possible. He, therefore, moved an amendment which was on the agenda: "That the Corporation expresses its strong disapproval at the conduct of the Municipal as well as Government Officials interested themselves in and influencing Presidential elections, and draws the attention of such officials to Lord Curzon's letter warning officials against such interference."

Mr. Shydas Chapsey seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. P. Mody, before replying to the

criticism of some Corporators, assured the House that he was as consistent in his views as he was in 1907. Mr. Nariman and other members of the Nationalist Party need not think that they were the only custodians of public life in the City. The letter alleged to have been written by the Minister of Education had not been denied by him or his apologists, and, therefore, they had to take it as correct and he thought that so long as they had not received representatives institutions such undue interference would go on. He, however, protested against the reckless allegations made by Mr. Nariman against the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner.

"RECKLESS" ALLEGATIONS.

Mr. Nariman must, he said, think that it was a good thing to tickle the public by attacking the Municipal Commissioner and the Police Commissioner, but he was surprised that a leader of the Nationalist Party like Mr. Nariman should make such reckless allegations against two officials and even bring a resolution in the Corporation. A few minutes before the Presidential election, a private conference was held in the Commissioner's office and he (Mr. Mody) persuaded Mr. Barodawala to withdraw his candidature. He (Mr. Mody) did so in the interest of the Party to which he had the honour to belong. The place in the corridor was so full by people that they went to the Commissioner's office.

Mr. Nariman: Was the Commissioner of Police with you?

Mr. Mody:—No, not at the time of conversation.

Mr. Nariman:—Did the Police Commissioner persuade Mr. Barodawala to withdraw his candidature?

Mr. Mody: I am coming to that. Continuing, he said when he was going to the Commissioner's office with Mr. Barodawala he saw the Commissioner of Police, and asked him to accompany them.

Mr. Nariman: For personal protection. (Laughter.)

Mr. Tairree: One gentleman is rewarded by being made Sheriff and the other on the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mody said Mr. Barodawala was a leading member of his community, and as it was a Mahomedan's turn he got the place as the Sheriff, while Mr. Fazal is an honoured member of the Corporation and his reputation is a sufficient guarantee to secure him a place on the Standing Committee.

Finally, Mr. Mody said he would use whatever influence he has in the interest of his Party, and there was not a single action which could be described as anything but above board.

Dr. Hanriques moved closure at this stage, but it was negatived, and Mr. Barodawala, in explaining his own position in the matter, attacked Mr. Dumasia for bringing the resolution which he said was like the "kazi" who would advise but not act himself. Mr. Dumasia, he said, forgot that he was himself canvassing votes for some friends. Referring to Mr. Kelly, Commissioner of Police, he said, he only advised to settle differences among the candidates themselves, and he was not opposed even to Mr. H. A. Laljee if he was unanimously elected. Mr. Barodawala then denounced the methods adopted by the Nationalist Party, and said they may try those tactics in the Shantaram Chawl but not in the Corporation.

At this stage further discussion was adjourned till Monday next.

WEATHER REPORT

SIMLA, May 6. The shallow depression over the United Provinces has moved into the central parts of the country and has caused numerous thunderstorms in north-east India, and the peninsula. Weather is disturbed from Persia to the Frontier.

Rainfall has been nearly general in North Bengal, Mysore and local in Assam, Kashmir, the East Central Provinces, South Hyderabad and the Madras Deccan, while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Orissa, Bihar, Kumaon Hills, North-west Frontier Province, Bombay Deccan, Malabar and South-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Darjeeling one and a half inches; Berhampore Purnea and Sonamarg a half; Jagdalpur three quarters; Gulbarga a half; Bangalore and Mysore one and Timmerville a half.

Forecast:—Extension in Bihar and Orissa and on North Madras Coast.—A.P.

A Madras message of Tuesday says:—At St. Thomas Mount Soccer Tournament, the 16th Platoon tried conclusions with the signallers on maiden. The Platoonists scored two goals. Their opponents did not score any, and thus lost the game by 2 goals.

WHEN AT

SIMLA,

MAHABLESHWAR AND MATHERAN

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Messrs. MAHABLESHWAR STORES & PHARMACY, Main Street, MAHABLESHWAR
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Will supply DAILY and SUNDAY "CHRONICLE" AT ONE ANNA.

Read "CHRONICLE" for News and Views.

AFTERMATH OF CALCUTTA RIOTS.

PROSECUTIONS AGAINST NEWSPAPERS

CALCUTTA, May 5.

There was nothing left in the worst affected parts of the city to remind one of the recent riots nor was the tension of communal feeling visible. All shops are open. Normal business is going on and Hindus and Mahomedans are working together. His Excellency the Governor has postponed his departure.

The notices issued against the editors and printers of the "Forward," "Amrita Bazar Patrika," "Basumaty," "Bharat Mitra," "Dumukh," "Hansa," "Jamaat," and "Sultan" for publishing articles punishable under Section 163A, (setting class against class) were taken up by the Presidency Magistrate to-day and adjourned, the accused being released on their personal recognisances.—A. P.

EFFECT OF STRIKE IN CALCUTTA.

P. & O. SAILINGS DELAYED.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

A telegram from London received by Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. reports that owing to the general strike shipping is at a complete standstill at all ports in the United Kingdom. The public is notified that P. and O. and B. I. advertised sailings from Calcutta to the United Kingdom after "Mashobra" programmed to sail from Calcutta on 12th June, may be delayed.—A. P.

TOWARDS RAPPROACHMENT.

LEADERS' EFFORTS.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

Some uneasiness prevails in the city over the question of the Sikhs bringing out their religious procession on May 9. At a meeting of Muslims and Hindus held last night, at the house of the Nawab of Murshidabad the matter was discussed when some of responsible Muslims expressed regret for the outrages committed to Sikh shrines during the recent riots. It is stated they intimated willingness to participate in the Sikh procession if they were invited. The Sikhs are holding a meeting to-day to discuss the question. The Nawab of Murshidabad visited the disturbed area yesterday, consulted leaders of both the communities and preached peace and amity.

MUSIC OF MOSQUES.

At a conference called by the Maharaja of Burdwan a resolution was passed stating the Muslims would not object to the playing of music before any mosque provided the Hindus do not insist on it during the daily Nawaz and special festivals like Id, Sabarat, Ramzan prayers. The Muslims will also show such respect in playing music when passing by temples at Idarats and pujas.—Free Press of India.

CALCUTTA RIOTING CASE.

CALCUTTA, May 5.

In the Wellesley Street rioting case in which 42 Mahomedans were sent up on charges of rioting and assaulting Mr. B. N. Banerjee, Deputy Commissioner, Calcutta Police on 3rd April the Additional Presidency Magistrate discharged eight and framed charges against the remaining accused. The hearing was adjourned.—A. P.

HOW TO QUICKLY STOP DIGESTIVE TROUBLES.

Provided that the full facts of the cause of the trouble are known and understood there is a remedy for practically every ailment in life's lute, whether it's a matter of vital national importance or a common place thing like, say, indigestion. If it's indigestion, the quickest and easiest way to relieve it is by taking "Bismarck" Magnesia, the world-famous eliminator of all digestive troubles. "Bismarck" Magnesia stops indigestion with unfailing certainty, because it gets rid of the cause of the trouble by neutralising acidity and preventing fermentation. "Bismarck" Magnesia acts speedily because it goes straight to the root of the trouble without waiting time, no unnecessary preliminaries, the moment it's recognised remedy enters the stomach the trouble is ended and the digestive organs function as nature intended. Every chemist sells "Bismarck" Magnesia in both powder and tablets, and you can be assured that in the contents of the well-known blue package you have one of the finest things ever known for stomach trouble.

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THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price ANNAS FOURTEEN
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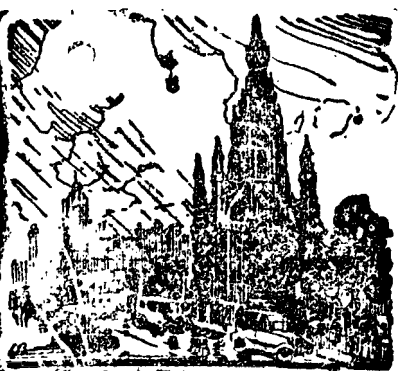


That needless pain.

Don't let it continue! That crippling pain in the back is gradually wearing you out. Why put up with such misery? Why not seek the cause?

Most likely, your kidneys are at fault. That dull, unceasing back-ache is often Nature's first warning of kidney complaint. Soon, other warnings follow, such as dizziness, headaches, urinary troubles, knife-like pains when you stoop or lift, nervousness, rheumatic twinges, gravel and dropsical swellings.

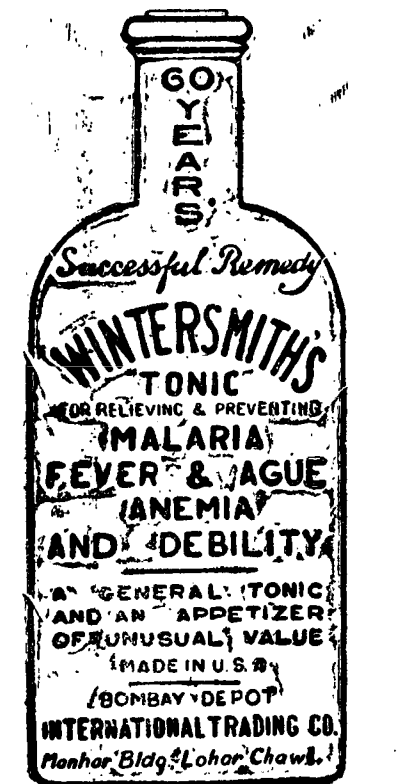
Neglected kidneys go from bad to worse, and there is risk of chronic kidney disease. Give help to your kidneys without delay. Use Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This special kidney medicine is widely recommended for relieving, and preventing, kidney trouble. It has stood the test of public opinion for over fifty years. An occasional course of Doan's will save you from kidney disorder.



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BOMBAY CALCUTTA
The "SPECIAL"
18-ct. Gold,
Rs. 100.
I have worn this watch for years and have never had a moment's trouble. It is a masterpiece of watch-making. The movement is of the finest quality and the case is of the most durable material. It is a watch that will last for ever.



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REZA SHAH PEHELAVI'S CORONATION.

CELEBRATION IN KARACHI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)
KARACHI, April 27.

The Zoological Garden on Sunday the 25th instant presented magnificent spectacle on the occasion of the reception organised by Mr. Mahomed Hosain Shustary, the Vice-Consul for Persia, in honour of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi, the Shah of Persia.

There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen, including the representatives of various public bodies, the heads and the representatives of the European and Mohammedan associations and the Foreign Consuls. The function was a brilliant success. The approaches were festooned with flags, and bunting and the chief feature on the British flag were flying side by side. The Band of the Northamptonshire Regiment was in attendance and gave a choice selection of music at frequent intervals.

Among those present were Mr. P. R. Cadell, Commissioner in Sind, Mr. C. A. Kineaid, Dastur D. Dhalla, Mr. Faiz Trabji, Khan Bahadur Nusrat Ali R. Mehta, Mr. A. H. Shustary, Acting Vice-Consul of Persia, and numerous ladies and gentlemen and several Persians Zoroastrians, Parsis and Arabs.

VICE-CONSUL'S SPEECH.

Mr. Mahomed Hosain Shustary made the following speech:
"Mr. Cadell, Commissioner in Sind, Bro. Consuls, ladies and gentlemen.—On behalf of the country and the Persian Government which I humbly present, I thank you all for accepting my invitations; and on their behalf and on my own I accord to you all cordial welcome.

The coronation of Reza Shah Pehelavi to the ancient throne of Persia opens a glorious chapter in the history of Persia. During the long stretch of Persia's eventful history her throne has been adorned by many great and glorious Kings and to this auspicious throne has now ascended His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi.

The succession to Iran's throne henceforward has been secured to Princes of Persian blood by the Persian Parliament. These epoch-making changes have been brought about, as you are aware, mostly by the unceasing efforts, patriotism and manly devotion of a single illustrious individual of marvel luck, namely His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi himself.

The accession to the throne by His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi inaugurates a new period, happy and full of promise in the history of Persia. With the establishment of a strong and stable Government under a powerful Ruler who is loved and respected by His beloved subjects, it is firmly believed that ancient Iran will rise in the comity of nations and obtain for herself the proud place among sister countries of the world to which her civilisation, her culture, her history, the wisdom of her Sovereign and the greatness of her people entitle her.

The greatest gift that has been bestowed by the new Emperor to his beloved subjects is the complete freedom to the Persian nation, thereby insuring peaceful progress and activity leading to commercial and industrial development and general prosperity of the country.

Ladies and gentlemen, His Imperial Majesty the Shah of Persia maintains the most cordial and friendly relations with His Britannic Majesty who was the first amongst the great monarchs of the world to accord recognition to the Pehelavi dynasty. In cordial cooperation with Great Britain and the Government of India the Emperor of Persia hopes to develop much friendly relations as will conduct to the benefit and glory of the two great Kingdoms.

Ladies and gentlemen.—It is an auspicious occasion to celebrate which we have made this evening. His Most Gracious Majesty the Shah of Persia is to-day receiving at the hands of his people the symbols of sovereignty of an ancient Empire. You will join me in praying that under the stable and strong Central Government of His Majesty, with peace and prosperity in the country and with goodwill towards all nations abroad, May Persia thrive and prosper and rise once more to the greatness and glory that was once hers and may live long His Gracious Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi! Amin, Amin, Amin!

I thank you once again ladies and gentlemen for your kindness in association with me in the celebration of the auspicious occasion of the coronation of His Imperial Majesty the Shahan Shah of Persia.

COMMISSIONER'S SPEECH.

Mr. Cadell then rose amidst cheers and said:

"I feel assured that I am voicing the feelings of my fellow-citizens of Karachi when I thank you for giving us an opportunity to celebrate so auspicious an occasion as the coronation of His Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi as King of Persia. We cannot forget that the connection between Sind and Persia has been long and intimate. We may recall the fact that Sind was one of the satrapies of the mighty empire of Darius the Great. More than twenty-two centuries later another ruler in the person of Nadir Shah temporarily attached the greater part of the province to the Persian Kingdom. These transitory periods of union have now been replaced by far more permanent bonds of commercial and intellectual intercourse. We must too remember that for many centuries Sind was dependent for its literary expression on the beautiful language of Persia so that the heroic couplets of Firdausi, the moral aphorisms of Shalikh Sadi and the incomparable lyrics of Hafiz were, as well known here as in their native Iran. Again the earliest historical writings were recorded in the Persian language. It is interesting to think that we are receiving some of our debt in the education imparted in our schools to some of the youths of Persia. But commerce must supply the most lasting and the most mutually advantageous of the links between Iran and Sind. However, the nearest and I need scarcely add, the most convenient port through which the produce and the purchases of the two great countries of Persia and India can pass is Karachi. We all hope that trade will increase and prosper and Karachi will be linked with East Persia by rail at no distant date."

Mr. Cadell further said that the Persians were an important community of Karachi and in their veins ran the blood of the Iranians who were of the same stock as themselves.

Proceeding, the Commissioner said:—"In His Imperial Majesty Reza Shah Pehelavi Persia has secured a ruler who will guarantee reasonable liberty without allowing it to deteriorate into licence. We may well hope that under his rule Persia will regain that greatness which marked the reigns of the Achemenids and Sasanians. We join in wishing His Majesty a long and prosperous reign."

The Band played this Persian National Anthem, the audience standing, before the ceremony came to a close.

SORROWING MOTHER'S ANGUISH

CONCERN FOR SON IN JAIL.

VICTIM OF ORDINANCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
CALCUTTA, May 5.

A sorrowing mother writes to "Forward" as follows:—

"My son Sreeman Syamananda Sen-Gupta alias Manindra Nath Sen-Gupta, a detainee in the Hazaribagh Jail, had been in indifferent health for a considerable length of time. In a letter written about two months back he wrote that his health was completely broken down, although there was no mention of the disease he was suffering from. I thought it must have been asthma, from which he once suffered. Since then he has not once been heard of. Two months have passed and not a word from my dear son. You can very well guess the solicitude of a mother's heart for her beloved son taken away from her arms forcibly and unlawfully under the Ordinance Act of Bengal. The long-drawn day I pass eagerly waiting, but in vain for my son's letter and peaceable night without a wink of sleep. I hear my son has been attacked with phthisis and the report is only confirmed by his long silence. I do not understand what they wish to do with my son. If my son is well, why does he not write to me, or if what I hear is true, why am I not informed of it? Only a letter in my son's own writing will go a long way to remove the poor mother's anxiety."

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS ACCEPTED.

At their meeting held on Tuesday last the Trustees of the Port of Bombay disposed of the following main items of business:

A number of tenders for the supply of various materials, etc., were considered and the following were accepted:—

- (1) 600 tons. "Swastika" Brand cement for use in construction of the new transit shed at No. 9 berth, Alexandra Dock; tender of the Indian States and Eastern Agency at Rs. 52-8-0 per ton.
- (2) New steam launch for use at the Prince's and Victoria Dock entrances, to replace the "S. L. Coquette" built in 1888 and now worn out; tender of Messrs. Alcock, Ashdown and Co., for Rs. 26,750.
- (3) 412 lengths (3296') of cast iron roller paths for crane tracks in Alexandra Dock; tender of the Horsley Bridge and Engineering Co., Ltd., amounting to Rs. 15,200 including freight, Customs and landing charges.
- (4) 131 tons of galvanized iron and plain sheets for renewal of roofs of various sheds and warehouses; tender of the Wolvenhampton Corrugated Iron Co., Ltd., at £ 17-17-6 per ton C. I. F. Bombay for corrugated sheets and £ 15-17-6 per ton for plain sheets.

ACTING ALLOWANCES TO GOVT SERVANTS.

The Government of India have recently declared that, in the case of a Government servant who, while holding a substantive post on a permanent establishment, is appointed to officiate in a permanent post which is substantively vacant or which is temporarily vacant in consequence of the absence of the substantive incumbent on extraordinary leave or on transfer to foreign service and is allowed to draw enhanced pay or salary under the Civil Service Regulations for officiating in the latter post, the difference between the substantive pay and the officiating pay or salary counts as emoluments for pension. This decision takes effect from the 1st September 1926. Pensioners who retired on or after that date and have reason to think that their pension will be increased as a result of this decision must apply for a re-calculation of their pension to the authority which sanctioned it. Any increase of pension which may be found admissible as a result of the re-calculation will take effect from the date of retirement.

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BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. P. E. Percival, C. I. E., I. C. S., on relief by Mr. Balak Ram, I. C. S.; has been appointed to act as Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay, vice the Honourable Mr. L. C. Crump, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The Honourable Justice Sir Lallubhai A. Shah, Kt., LL. B., resumed charge of his office as Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 22nd March 1926 in the afternoon.

The services of Mr. Merwanji R. Parekh, Deputy Superintendent of Police, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India for employment in the States of Western India Agency.

Mr. B. C. Kennedy, I. C. S., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, has granted leave on average pay for eight months, with effect from the 13th April 1926, and permitted to retire from Government service on the expiry of the leave.

Mr. Anant Krishna Asundi, LL. B., on relief, to act as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Poona, vice Mr. G. Davis, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. G. Davis, I. C. S., on return from leave, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. E. Clements, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The following appointments have been made to take effect from the reopening of the respective courts after the Summer Vacation:—

Mr. R. K. Ball, First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

Mr. G. L. Dheghe, First Class Subordinate Judge, Poona, to be First Class Subordinate Judge, Jalgaon.

Mr. B. V. Poddar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Goda, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Dharwar.

Mr. N. R. Gandhi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Muldebbal, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gadag.

Mr. V. B. Halbhavi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikodi, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Muldebbal.

Mr. R. S. Savanur, on return from leave at the end of the vacation, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Chikodi.

Mr. D. T. Chaudhali, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola.

Mr. J. L. Parikh, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Yeola, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Melegon.

Mr. J. B. Phanse, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Melegon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pimpalgaon.

Mr. D. G. Agashe, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Parner, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rahuri-Kopergaon.

Mr. D. G. Kametkar, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Rahuri-Kopergaon, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner.

Mr. C. H. Jani, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangamner, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Parner.

Mr. G. M. Phatak, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhusawal, to be Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Belgaum.

Mr. B. G. Phatak, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Alibag, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Bhusawal.

Mr. D. S. Gupta, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Alibag.

Mr. L. N. Joshi, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangola-Malsiras, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Roha.

Mr. R. G. Karkhanis, Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Pandharpur, to be Second Class Subordinate Judge, Sangola-Malsiras.

Mr. R. V. Bodes, Second Class Subordinate Judge, Talegaon-Saswad, to be Extra Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge, Poona.

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AGRICULTURAL OUT LOOK.

Slight rain during week in parts of Belgaum and Dharwar. Harvesting of rabi crops still continues in parts of Sind, Ahmedabad and Nasik. Lands being prepared for next season. Supply of water for drinking was adequate except in parts of Broach, Surat, Ratnagiri, Deccan, Karnatak and Baroda. Water for irrigation was insufficient in parts of Thar Parkar, Gujarat, Nasik, Poona, Satara, Belgaum, Baroda and Mahi Kantha. Supply of fodder was adequate except in parts of Thar Parkar, Ratnagiri, Poona and Baroda. Agricultural stock generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains were almost stationary.

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NON-BRAHMIN CONFERENCE.

THE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

The following are some of the important resolutions passed at the first session of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference held recently:—

This Conference mourns the irreparable losses sustained by the country in the passing away of the great sons of this land, Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das, Sir Surendranath Bannerjee, Dewan Bahadur Sir Thyagaraya Chetti, Shrimant Chhatrapati Babasaheb Maharaja of Satara, the Alija-bahadur Madhavrao Scindia of Gwalior, and Poet Govind. Tryambak Darekar of Nasik. This Conference earnestly appeals to all to use Swadeshi goods and particularly to encourage hand-spinning and hand-weaving; it calls upon the Government to accelerate the development of Indian industries.

COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION.

This Conference earnestly appeals to all Municipalities and Local Boards to make primary education compulsory within their areas without any avoidable delay; it appeals to the Government to compel such action upon such Municipalities and Boards as may be reasonably believed to be negligent of their duties. It is of opinion that additional taxation may even be resorted to provided the burdens are not thrown upon labourers and small agriculturists.

This Conference is of opinion that in the interest of the physical welfare of the coming generations it is necessary that compulsory military training should be introduced in colleges and that tests of physical fitness should be introduced by the University.

This Conference recommends that the Non-Brahmins be given a proportionate number of posts of the officers' rank in the Army, Navy and Air Services.

Whereas the hospitals and dispensaries opened in the towns have not hitherto proved of any material use to the villagers, this Conference appeals to all Local Boards to institute similar facilities in the villages.

AGRICULTURAL COMMISSION AND NON-BRAHMIN.

This Conference is of opinion that prominent agriculturists should be invited to give evidence before the Royal Commission appointed to enquire into the depressed condition of Indian agriculture.

ABOLISH DIARCHY.

This Conference is of opinion that the working of Diarchy in the provinces as introduced by the new Reforms Act has definitely proved its inadequacy and inherent defectiveness as a measure for the political and social amelioration of the people. This Conference therefore earnestly appeals to the British Parliament to abolish Diarchy and grant autonomy to the provinces without avoidable delay.

This Conference appeals to the Government to pass legislation on the lines of the Madras Presidency Religious Endowment enactment with a view to the safeguarding of the management, revenue and expenditures of the Hindu temples of public worship; this Conference further requests the Government to utilise the excess of the income over expenditure of such temples for the furtherance of Primary Education in the Presidency.

This Conference appeals to the Government to relax the rules pertaining to age-limits in the selection of candidates for service, scholarships or examinations in favour of the Non-Brahmin backward class.

This Conference is convinced that on account of the over-representation of the Brahmins in the public services the Non-Brahmins are suffering various injustices in tangible and intangible ways and the individual efforts at ratification are generally of no avail; the Conference therefore urges upon the Government the necessity of appointing a Committee selected from communities other than the Brahmin to enquire into this question.

PROHIBITION FAVOURED.

This Conference is of opinion that in the interests of the physical, economic and moral well-being of the country, the manufacture and sale of liquor should be entirely prohibited.

This Conference views with apprehension the location of the Gold Standard Reserve in England and its use for advancing loans to non-Indian commercial enterprises and requests the Government to remove it to India with a view to advance the cause of Indian industries by means of loans to Indian merchants and agriculturists in particular at cheap interest rates.

This Conference appeals earnestly to the major Non-Brahmin communities to be sympathetic towards and cultivate solicitude for the interests of the minor communities.

LOWER THE FRANCHISE.

This Conference requests the Government to lower the qualification for the Council franchise to Rs. 3.

This Conference appoints the following Committee to enquire into the true state of the relations subsisting between the Khots and the cultivators and submit a report within three months after a complete spot-investigation in all important places regarding the remedies to be adopted to compose the differences.

Committee:—Messrs. C. K. Bole, Advocate A. N. Surve, S. B. Kadam, Khanderao Kalekar, Laxman Govind Patil, Vishnu Narhari Khodke, Virkud, Bodke Mali, Yankatrao Surve, Shivaji Baburao Kadam.

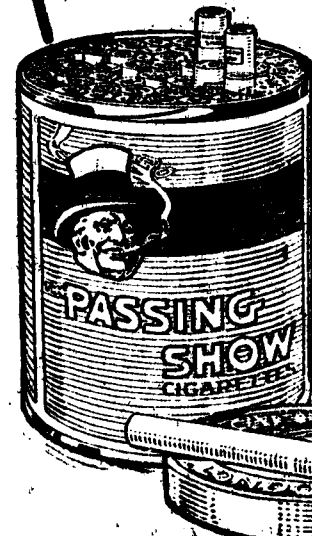
Whereas on account of the changed economic circumstances due to the war, the labourers and small cultivators are sinking deeper and deeper in poverty and whereas many money lenders are taking advantage of their condition to oppress them, this Conference appeals to the Government to give them adequate protection by legislation on the lines of the Usan Act.



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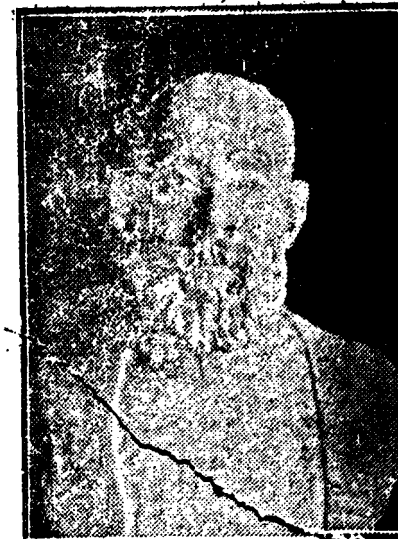
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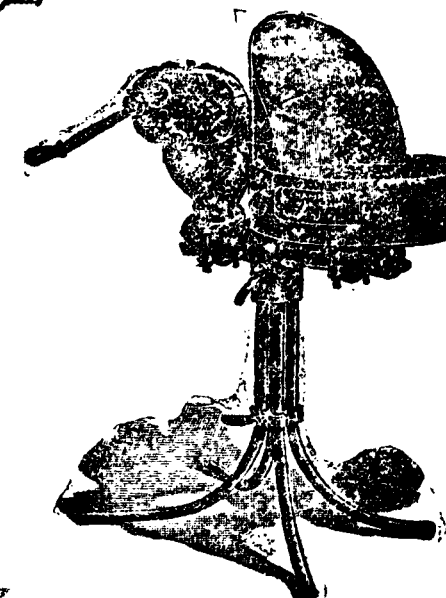
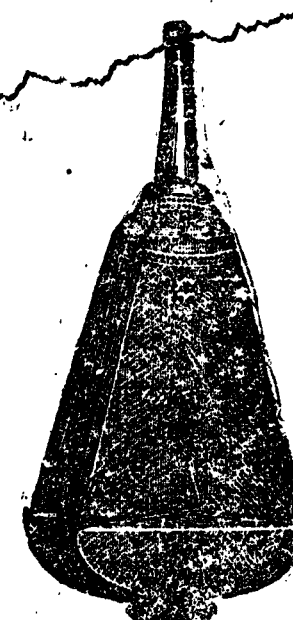
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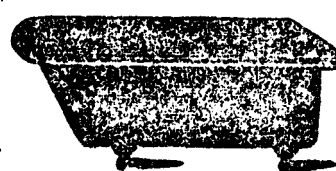
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